THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

ENGELHARD & PRICE, Proprietors,

To whom all Letters on Business must be addressed.

Terms of Subscription.

Weekly Paper, one year, in advance,.....$3 00
Do. Six months, " 2 00
Daily Paper, one year, in advance,.....$10 00
" six months, " 5 00
" three months, in advance,..... 3 00
" one month, " 1 00

PRETTY WOMEN.

A comparatively few Ladies monopolize the Beauty as well as the attention of Society. This ought not to be so, but it is; and will be while men are foolish and single out pretty faces for companions.

This can all be changed by using Hagan's Magnolia Balm, which gives the Bloom of Youth and a refined sparkling Beauty to the Complexion, pleasing, powerful and natural.

No lady need complain of a red, tanned, freckled or rustic Complexion who will invest seventeen cents in Hagan's Magnolia Balm. Its effects are truly wonderful. To Preserve and Dress the Hair use Lyon's Kathairon.

aug 20 28-1m

STOLEN

FROM ELIJAH SHIVER, on the 24th of July, one LARGE BODIED JENNY MULE, ears inclined to flap, a light iron gray; lolls her tongue on the right side. I will pay $25 for her delivery to me in Onslow county, near the Cross-Roads, five miles of Jacksonville.

ELIJAH SHIVER.

aug 13 27-2t*

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

The reputation this excellent medicine enjoys, is derived from its cures, many of which are of a truly marvellous character. Inveterate cases of Scrofula, where the system seemed utterly given up to corruption, have yielded to this compound of anti-strumous virtues. Disorders of a scrofulous type, and affections which are merely aggravated by the presence of scrofulous matter, have been radically cured in such numerous instances, in every settlement in the country, that the public do not need to be informed here that it is in most cases a specific and absolute remedy.

Scrofulous poison is one of the most destructive enemies of our race. Often, this unseen and unfelt tenant of the organs undermines the constitution, and invites the attack of enfeebling or fatal diseases, without exciting a suspicion of its presence. Again, it seems to breed infection throughout the body, and then, on some favorable occasion, rapidly develop into one or other of its hideous forms, either on the surface or among the vitals. In the latter, tubercles may be suddenly deposited in the lungs or heart, or tumors formed in the liver. These facts make the occasional use of the *Sarsaparilla* as a preventive, advisable.

It is a mistake to suppose that so long as no eruptions or humor appear, there can be no scrofulous taint. Hence forms of derangement may never occur, and yet the vital forces of the body be so reduced by its subtle agency, as materially to impair the health and shorten the duration of life. It is a common error, also, that scrofula is strictly hereditary. It does, indeed, descend from parent to child, but is also engendered in persons born of pure blood. Low living, indigestion, foul air, licentious habits, uncleanliness, and the depressing vices generally, produce it. Weakly constitutions, where not rectified by the most constant and judicious care, are peculiarly liable to it. Yet the robust, also, whose turbid blood swells the veins with an apparently exuberant vitality, are often contaminated, and on the road to its consequences. Indeed, no class or condition can depend on immunity from it, nor feel insensible to the importance of an effectual remedy.

In *St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, for Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Sore Ears and Eyes*, and other eruptive or visible forms of the diseases caused primarily by the scrofulous infection, the *Sarsaparilla* is so efficient as to be indispensable. And in the more concealed forms, as in *Dyspepsia, Dropsy, Heart Disease, Fits, Epilepsy, Neuralgia*, and other affections of the muscular and nervous systems, the *Sarsaparilla*, through its purifying power, removes the cause of the disorder and produces astonishing cures.

The sarsaparilla root of the tropics does not by itself achieve these results. It is aided by the extracts combined with it, of still greater power. So potent is this union of healing virtues, *Syphilis* or *Venereal* and *Mercurial Diseases* are cured by it, though a long time is required for subduing these obstinate maladies by any medicine. *Leucorrhœa or Whites, Uterine Ulcerations*, and *Female Diseases* in general, are commonly soon relieved and ultimately cured by the invigorating and purifying effect of our *Sarsaparilla*. *Rheumatism* and *Gout*, often dependent on the accumulations of extraneous matters in the blood, have their remedy also in this medicine. For *Liver Complaints*, torpidity, inflammation, abcess, etc., caused by rankling poisons in the blood, we unhesitatingly recommend the *Sarsaparilla*.

This medicine restores health and vigor where no specific disease can be distinguished. Its restorative power is soon felt by those who are *Languid, Listless, Despondent, Sleepless*, and filled with *Nervous Apprehensions* or *Fears*, or who are troubled with any other of those affections symptomatic of weakness. Many, after taking it for *General Debility*, have written us of the youthful vigor imparted to their nervous system, which seemed buoyant with that prolific life they thought had departed on the advance of age. Others, whose fountains of life were always sterile, acknowledge their obligations to it for an obvious change.

Ayer's Ague Cure,

For Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical or Bilious Fever, &c., and indeed all the affections which arise from malarious, marsh, or miasmatic poisons.

As its name implies, it does *Cure*, and does not fail. Containing neither Arsenic, Quinine, Bismuth, Zinc, nor any other mineral or poisonous substance whatever, it in no wise injures any patient. The number and importance of its cures in the ague districts, are literally beyond account, and we believe without a parallel in the history of medicine. Our pride is gratified by the acknowledgments we receive of the radical cures effected in obstinate cases, and where other remedies had wholly failed.

Unacclimated persons, either resident in, or travelling through miasmatic localities, will be protected by taking the *AGUE CURE* daily.

For *Liver Complaints*, arising from torpidity of the Liver, it is an excellent remedy, stimulating the Liver into healthy activity.

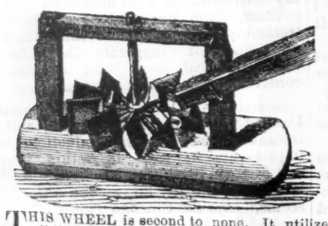
Prepared by DR. J. C. AYER & Co., Practical and Analytical Chemists, Lowell, Mass., and sold all round the world.

PRICE, $1.00 PER BOTTLE.

☞ Sold in Wilmington by E. Willis, W. H. Lippitt and all Druggists and Dealers everywhere. dec 16, 1868—67-eod1w-1tw

WRIGHT'S PATENT SQUARE DISH

WATER WHEEL.



THIS WHEEL is second to none. It utilizes all the water applied, be it more or less. Is cheaper, simple, powerful, easily transported, and can be put in running order at small expense. For circulars or further particulars, address

E. H. PECKHAM & CO.,
Box 6711, P. O., New York.

july 16 23 3m

South Carolina Cotton Crop.

The Charleston Courier says: The arrivals of the new crop of cotton are growing larger, and some seven bales came to our factors on Tuesday.

The Sumter Watchman says that the cotton crop of that section has now advanced sufficiently to present decided indications in regard to the yield. From these it is already apparent that the crop must fall very far short of the product promised by the prospect one month ago. The plant has suffered in many respects, and in many places especially from the "rust." Where this prevails, we are told, it will be cut short one-half.

The corn crop has also been seriously damaged, and we do not believe the average yield will be more than one half of the amount which was expected.

Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 25. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 3, 1869 NO. 30

RATES OF ADVERTISING

1 square, of 10 lines or less, for each and every insertion, $1.

Special Notices will be charged $2 00 per square for each and every insertion.

All Obituaries and private publications of every character, are charged as advertisements.

☞ No advertisement, reflecting upon private character, can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

THE CARPET-BAGGER.

I'm a gay old Carpet-Bagger!
O! don't you understand?
'Mong the colored folks I swagger—
Down in the Cotton-land.
Now I got no eddication;
Of brains I does not brag,
But I owns a big plantation—
All in my carpet-bag.
CHORUS—I'm a gay old Carpet-bagger!
Oh! can't you understand?
'Mong the colored folks I swagger—
Down in the Cotton-land.

In the North I was nobody—
O! don't you understand?
Now I drinks my wine and toddy—
King of the Cotton-land.
For I drives the old slave-master—
He calls me "Scallawag,"
While he cusses fast and faster
I fills my carpet-bag.
I'm a gay old Carpet-bagger, etc.

I'm a loyal Carpet-bagger,
Who rules the Cotton-land;
I'm a happy Scalawagger,
O! can't you understand
For to Congress goes some mornin',
This carst old Scalawag,
And I pays 'em back for scornin'
My loyal carpet bag.
I'm a gay old Carpet-bagger, etc.

But I hears a storm a comin',
So I'll have to close my ditty;
For we'll all get kicks for bummin'
Around this Nashville city.
I hears the Nation's thunder;
We've lost our game of brag;
I am off with spoons and plunder,
All in my carpet-bag.
I'm a gay old Carpet-bagger, etc.

STATE NEWS

The name of the postoffice and town of Mosely Hall, Lenoir county, has been changed to La Grange.

Tarboro' *Southerner*.

STATE FAIR—CHIEF MARSHAL.—General Wm. Gaston Lewis, of Edgecombe county, Chief Engineer of the Williamston and Tarboro' Railroad Co., has accepted the appointment of Chief Marshal of the N. C. State Fair, to be held in October next.

Raleigh *Standard*.

The corn crops in this county are almost a total failure, except on the river lowlands and up near the mountains. We have had no good rains for over two months.

Rutherford *Vindicator*.

CAUTION AGAIN.—The law requires all unregistered deeds, conveyances, &c., to be registered by the 1st of October, or they lose their legal force. We therefore advise every one having such legal documents to have them registered at once, or they will lose the title to the property they cover.

The law also requires all guardians of minors' estates to make report to the Judge of Probate annually, and to renew their bonds once in three years. Those holding guardianships would do well to attend to making the required report, and thus save themselves and the Judge of Probate trouble, and themselves expense.

Raleigh *Sentinel*.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.—At a meeting of the members of the Fayetteville Bar, held at the Court House in Fayetteville, Mr. William H. Haigh called the meeting to order.

After a few touching remarks upon the sad calamity which had brought the members of the Bar together, he requested Mr. Wm. B. Wright to occupy the chair, and Mr. Charles W. Broadfoot to act as secretary.

Upon assuming the chair Mr. Wright gave expression to the deep feelings of his heart in a few appropriate and eloquent words.

A motion was then made that a committee of three be appointed to report suitable resolutions for the consideration of the meeting.

Whereupon the Chairman appointed Messrs. James C. McRae, Wm. H. Haigh and Bartholomew Fuller.

The Chairman of this committee reported in its behalf the following preamble and resolutions:

WHEREAS, In the inscrutible and all wise dispensation of Providence, our cherished brother James C. Dobbin has been taken away from his place in our midst:—

Resolved, That a great calamity has befallen the Fayetteville Bar by his sudden and untimely death, at the very threshold of a brilliant and honorable career.

Resolved, That by the uprightness, integrity, and hightoned professional bearing, as well as by the gentleness and uniform kindness of his demeanor, he was endeared to us all in the ties of personal friendship.

Resolved, That in the purity of his life and character, he reflected honor upon our profession, and in the rapidity of his advancement he was destined, but for his untimely death, to have filled its highest stations.

Resolved, That we tender to his afflicted family our heartfelt sympathy, in their sore bereavement.

Resolved, That these proceedings be submitted to his Honor Judge Buxton, with a request that they be spread upon the minutes of the Court, and that copies of the same be forwarded to the family of the deceased, and to the Town papers for publication.

In presenting the above Major Jas. C. McRae paid an eloquent and feeling tribute to the memory of our lamented brother.

After a few remarks by Hon. T. C. Fuller and Mr. French Strange, expressive of their sincere sorrow the meeting adjourned.

[From the Minutes.]

C. W. BROADFOOT, Secretary.
W. B. WRIGHT, Chairman.

Fayetteville *Eagle*.

A BOY FOUND DEAD.—Sydney Mays was a young son of David Mays, who runs the mill for Capt. Lyons of this county.

Sidney was just 14 years of age. On last Wednesday he and his little brother went with their aunt half way home. Going back they stopped at a pond and fished till the youngest brother got tired and told Sid to come on and let's go home. On the way home Sid stopped to get a drink of water, and his little brother waited for him at the house of Mrs. Cole till he gave him out and told Mrs. Cole to tell Sid to come on that he had gone on home. That night when his father went home from the mill his mother asked where is Sid? "Lord a'mercy!" cried his father, "I thought he was at home." The anxious father started immediately on a hunt for his lost boy, and he hunted for near two days, when on Friday morning—there—he found him lying in an old field of Bill Cardin's—this side of Richardson's mill—on his back, his right arm on his thigh and his head twisted to the left, with his left leg drawn up—dead!—about 100 yards off was a chunk that he was supposed to have slept with his head on, a bush, and a piece of tobacco. The boy was sickly and had been having chills. They sent to this place to get a coroner, and we may be furnished further particulars.—Hillsboro' *Recorder*.

MORE SEIZURES.—For several days past Deputy Collector E. J. Parrish and Deputy Marshal R. T. Boshier have been investigating revenue matters in Franklin county, resulting in the seizure of the stills and fixtures belonging to E. H. Bunn, Green Gupton, Eli Langford, Edmund Sykes, T. Dean, N. M. Doyle, John Harris, W. B. Copedge and James Collins, all of whom are charged with distilling brandy without having their bonds approved, and without having paid the special tax. All of the parties except the first three named appeared before U. S. Commissioner Henry Porter, yesterday, and gave bail in the sum of $500 each to appear at the November term of the United States Court.

These gentlemen are respectable citizens of Franklin county, and some of them complain bitterly of the alleged fact that the Assistant Assessor in that sub-District instructed them to go ahead with their distillation, and now they are hauled up and told they are liable to punishment and forfeiture of their stills, fixtures, &c. If they received those instructions it should transfer some of the severity of punishment from their shoulders to the officer under whose advice they were acting. The administration set out with the determination to have efficient officers. There seems to be a lamentable failure in this instance.

Raleigh *Standard*.

The Philadelphia Water Supply.

The mooted question of whether steam fire engines could be made available in pumping water into the Fairmount reservoir from the Fairmount dam was put to a practical test Monday afternoon. The chief engineer detailed a fire engine to proceed to Fairmount and make the experiment. At five o'clock the steamer proceeded to the trial, in the presence of a number of members of councils, city officials, engineers and a good gathering of spectators generally. The Inquirer of yesterday says:

The hose was pulled up the steep ascent in as direct a line as the formation of the ground would allow, and when the nozzle end was in close proximity to the reservoir the engine got up steam and proceeded to force water from the river. The first attempt was a failure, in consequence of the hose bursting in some weak point before the water reached the reservoir. A second and a third attempt failed from similar causes, but on the fourth trial, the line of hose being in perfectly sound condition, the steamer got fairly to work, and in the course of an hour, with a pressure of seventy pounds of steam, water was forced into the reservoir at the rate of about four hundred gallons per minute.

This would make for one engine about 24,000 gallons per hour, or 288,000 gallons in twelve hours. If the entire fire department were brought into requisition, consisting of forty-six steam engines, the amount of water pumped would be 13,248,000 gallons of water in twelve hours. During the month of August about 25,000,000 gallons is the average daily consumption, and supposing each engine of the fire department capable of doing for twelve hours, the work performed by the Hope yesterday, during her short trial, it follows that the steam engines are capable of pumping into Fairmount reservoir something less than half of the daily demands made on the Fairmount works.

The result of yesterday's trial proved that steam fire engines can force water from the dam into the reservoir, and the drawback of the bursting of the hose can easily be obviated by using pipes of iron, or some other material that cannot burst, at such points as ordinary hose is liable to burst.

Washington News.

WASHINGTON, August 24, 1869.

INTERNAL REVENUE DECISION.

Commissioner Delano has decided that "bitters," sold exclusively for medical purposes, are not subject to the tax imposed upon the products of rectifiers. All others are subject to the tax.

REVENUE TAX.

The propositions to modify the income tax is being put into shape by Republican members of Congres now here. It is stated that all the necessary expense of the Government, with the exception of interest on the public debt, can be raised by the taxes on whiskey, tobacco, lincenses and a greatly modified income tax.

CUBAN AFFAILS.

Senor Lemus, the agent of the Cuban insurgents to this country, has returned here from New York, and claims that official despatches received by him are of the most encouraging character. He thinks the Cuban sympathizers here will soon have cause to rejoice over important victories achieved by the commander of the eastern department.

BANK NOTE PRINTING.

Mr. McCartee, Superintendent of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing at the Treasury Department, has returned here from New York, where he has been for several days past, to push forward the wark upon the new issue of fractional currency, but has met with but little success. The Bank Note Companies having the work in charge are still making favorable promises, but seem to be unable to give the Department a sufficient supply. They are now forwarding to the Treasury about $40,000 per day, but at least $200,000 is required to meet the pressing demand from all parts of the country. About $75,000 per day is required for issue in place of the mutilated currency redeemed, to say nothing of the innumerable applications from Assistant Treasurers, National Banks, and others. From present appearances it will be utterly impossible to meet the demand until the work is brought back to this city, where it can be executed promptly and with despatch, and not be retarded by strikes and antagonisms existing between rival bank note companies. The Department will on no account issue any more currency from the old plates; and upon the return of Secretary Boutwell it is highly probable he will direct that the work be brought back to the Department.

The designs for the new five, ten, twenty and fifty dollar legal tender notes have not yet been determined upon; hence it will be some time before they will be ready for circulation.

A colored child, aged about five years, living on the farm of Mr. Edward Coles, in Albermarle county, Va., a few days since got into the hog lot on the farm and caught a young pig by the tail. The old hogs, attracted by the squealing of the pig, attacked the child and literally tore it to pieces. One foot and one arm were entirely eaten off, and the body otherwise horribly mutilated.

The following is a list of eclipses that will be visible in the United States during the remainder of the present century:

YEAR.	MONTH.	DAY.	HOUR.
1875	Sept.	29	5:56 a. m.
1876	Mar.	25	4:11 p. m.
1878	July	29	4:56 p. m.
1880	Dec.	31	7:30 a. m.
1885	Mar.	16	0:36 a. m.
1886	Aug.	29	6:30 a. m.
1892	Oct.	20	0:19 p. m.
1897	July	29	8:08 a. m.
1900	May	28	8:09 a. m.

The eclipse of 1875 and 1900 will be very large, nearly total, all the rest very small, in that of 1886 only one twenty-fourth of the sun will be obscured.

The above is taken from Burritt's Geography of the Heavens.

The Test-Oath in Virginia.

Editorial Correspondence of the Washington, D. C. Express.

After a period of suspense we are told at length that the President will countenance Canby in the enforcement of the Test-Oath in Virginia. So passes away the faint hope of wisdom and moderation in this Administration—so it becomes established that the President is under the ban of his Radical advisers. What was more than half suspected of him will find broad and palpable confirmation in this piece of domestic policy—namely, that he is the lay-figure of the Executive branch of the Government, and that its policy is framed and controlled by a faction of his official subordinates. These latter seem to regard lightly the pledges which their Chief Magistrate has already given to the world; they entertain, it would seem, but little respect for the more catholic impulse of his inaugural address. And thus the proof that Grant has changed base under "pressure," and does not mean to fight it out on the line of his inaugural, (if it takes all summer,) lies along-side of the more melancholy issue, that his record hence forth will be moulded by his creatures.—This record, however, will not be set down to the account of Mr. Boutwell or Mr. Creswell, *(dei ex machina,)* but placed in the reckoning of Mr. Grant's own stewardship of a high public trust. True, he has had little to do with his own elevation to the Presidency; true, the contingency of greatness has been thrust upon him; but this misfortune will not secure him against the responsibilities of the high station to which he has been called. By the record as it will be written—not as he has made it—must he be judged.

But the most remarkable phase of this matter is, that in this the Radical leaders seem to have forgotten the quality of their cunning. If any one thing could contribute to the more speedy annihilation of their party in that State it would seem to be such an act of bad faith toward a majority of her people, and this, too, after due deliberation, *since the result of the election has been made known*. By allowing this piece of legislative folly to die a natural death the managers of the party *might* avail themselves of the turn of events which put Walker into office. They might by such a show of magnanimity have tempered the visible majority to the support of a milder policy toward the South, had such a policy been adopted by themselves. A patient sick unto death is treated by the skillful physician with those soothing stimulants to existence which, while they may not restore health, yet serve to prolong life. Unless the Radical party, having outlived its usefulness to the public, is predestined by a law of Providence, over which no human agency has control, to premature perdition, the example of the doctor with his patient should commend itself to those having in charge its temporal well-being.

The necessity of the Test-Oath—if there has been any shadow of reason for it in the past—has now expired by common consent, by limitation of time. The occasion which brought it forth—if any occasion there *was*—has passed away with four years of patient and peaceful submission to the Government. No one needs to be convinced that there is now no danger of another uprising at the south. If no such danger exists, no reason can be maintained for the perpetuation of the Test-Oath—none, at least, which is based upon considerations for the general good. As there is no danger of another rebellion in the excluded States, (and Test-Oaths would be far from preventing it if there were,) the application of the oath is a wanton prostitution of the prerogatives of the General Government to the misconceived ends of party. The result, if plainly put, will be the practical disfranchisement of the citizens of a peaceful State by a foreign power—assuming, with no warrant in the supreme law—to invape the domestic sovereignty of one of an aggregate of sovereignties, whereon and whereby alone the Government has existence. If such a measure was not meditated for the good of the people of Virginia, (and surely they are themselves the better judge of what is good for them,) it must be meant for the benefit of those who, having devised the oath, find now a convenient opportunity for its application. The party whose representatives urged the oath has met at the late election a signal defeat in the very State its managers are now endeavoring to control by this enactment, passed by alien legislation, in which the State of Virginia was not permitted to have a voice. This of itself is a doubtful outrage, and carries with it a significant and damning inference: That if the Radical party had succeeded instead of the Conservatives there would have been no occasion or desire to enforce the oath! Nay, the enforcement of the oath entered directly into the issues of the canvass, and was, in substance, repudiated by a large majority of the people. Still worse than this: the election was suffered in due form and without interference to proceed, and the disfranchising clauses of the proposed constitution were permitted, under the authority of the General Government, (and with the express sanction of General Grant!) to be voted down. Disfranchisement in the State constitution having been repudiated, this repudiation involves, in principle, the whole question of the application of the Test-Oath. What a mockery does such an election become when the people of Virginia may be robbed of its most important result by the action of Mr. Grant's Cabinet, after the vote had been taken under his sanction and authority, with machinery of his own choosing, upon points at issue which the Cabinet, with Grant's acquiescence, now presume to decide in another way to suit themselves! Would the body of the people have taken themselves to the polls at all, had they foreseen that the result of the election would not have been accepted in good faith by the Government under whose protection and authority they had held it? Would they, thus encouraged, have lent themselves to the miserable farce of rendering a decision by the ballot upon any question, had they conceived it competent for a little bevy of Radical officials, by a private edict, to reverse the decision as they gave it, and thus to nullify an expression of opinion directly affecting themselves, and given by the vast majority of the people of a great Commonwealth? It is impossible to conceive a more cowardly and deliberate insult to the people of Virginia, a deeper affront to the inalienable sovereignty of that State, than the application of the Test-Oath, in view of the circumstances preceding this election. Such an act, under these conditions, is stamped with the miserable after-thought of party spite.

A new plan for jerrymandering State elections is born out of the bowels of the General Government. It needs but a concluding accessory to complete the full measure of this meanness; that the proposed Oath be administered conspicuously under the Flag, the "flaunting symbol of Union, freedom, and equality; that the Army be subordinated to such an office; that this physical engine, maintained out of the public purse for the common defence, be put in commission for a police force to trim and arrange the franchise of Virginia, and prune it to such dimensions as may fit the private eye and preference of the conscience keepers of Mr. Grant! Of the soldiery who are made to do this valorous duty in Virginia, some, doubtless, took part in the late War for the Union—fought for and received the terms of honorable surrender to which General Grant set his sign-manual at Appomattox Court House: a remarkable transition from this brave office for any officer to be playing *prefet*, in the Radical *conciergerie*, in maintaining "our penitentiary of bay onets!"

It is very probably, in view of the state of public opinion, cooled off by four years of peace, that this spectacle of political perfidity will by no means meet with popular approval. It is impossible to blind the public mind to the overwhelming fact that, had the Wells party succeeded, there would have been no thought of the Test-Oath after the election. This fact must naturally unseat confidence in the stability of the Radical party. Aside from the evident injustice and inconsistency of enforcing the Oath, it would be regarded as a marked measure of political desperation, done by party leaders who dare not entrust the principles of their party to the approval of a constituency manufactured expressly for themselves through four years of various manipulation. The failure of all the Congressional schemes to control and Radicalize the South, as shown by the elections in Virginia and Tennessee, is the impotent conclusion of this long and tortuous programme: the *confession* of this failure lies in this new and infamous effort to dragoon the State of Virginia into Radicalism by the Test Oath. Public common sense will scarcely reconcile the logic of such proscription at the hands of the professed high-priesthood of freedom of the ballot, and liberty of the subject.—Is it not high time that the judgment of this generation had penetrated into the spirit of such palpable hypocrisy as this mingling of Test-Oaths with universal suffrage, of giving liberty to the negro and robbing States of their rights—of proscribing one class to liberate and utilize another? To what end is all this done? What conceivable good can come of this Babel of confusion and contradiction except it be, for the few, the spoils of office and the greed of political plunder—for the many a greater weight of debt, for the poor more poverty, for the rich an increase of riches?

We have had a political dead-lock for four years, and nothing is at length accomplished by it for the permanent advantage of those to whom we owe this state of things, not even the successful prostitution of the Southern States to organized Radicalism. Such failures do not strengthen the allegiance of party followers. Had the Radicals succeeded in carrying Tennessee and Virginia, and in bringing the South through this long effort under the sway of their party—no matter at what cost to the country, or through what violations of good faith—their leaders might still have counted upon the loyalty of their constituents. But to have laid out a great scheme through four years of painful inanition, and then to have conspicuously failed at the first fair election, is by no means a fine exhibition of party strength. The prospect now seems to be that, instead of extending its limits, the Radical party is destined to gradual but continuous contraction. This process will not be delayed, but rather hastened, by a desperate endeavor to choke off by Test-Oaths the expression of opinion in Virginia or elsewhere. *That* kind of political manœuvring has worn out in public estimation—especially when within an experiment of four year's duration it has failed to *starve* the people of the South into a conversion of faith! Such tactics now are only the old way renewed which has ended in chagrin and defeat; how then can Boutwell and his disciples hope to win by them?

It has grown into a conviction in the public mind at last, that all attempts at political exercism in Virginia and elsewhere, and under whatever form, should be done away with as speedily as possible. There is a practical side to the question, in which the people of the whole country are interested, without distinction of party.—The sooner her disabilities are removed, the sooner the South will be invested with the capacity to pay her part of the public burdens; the sooner the products of her industry, her resources and commerce will be added to the taxable assets of the country. Capital cannot have full confidence as long as the South remains in the "chrysalis condition" of exclusion, divided by angry political distinctions, the prejudices of caste and race fomented by Test Oaths, and the foolish monotony of superannuated catch-words rung in the ears of her people. It is necessary that her populations should be harmonized by bonds of mutual interest, and her labor disciplined. Immigration will not incline toward her in its full measure until the Radical party leaders cease to have the power at will to stir up idle and selfish contentions in her midst. It is directly, therefore, to the interest of the whole country that every impediment be withdrawn from the social and commercial composure of the Southern States, that thereby personal taxation may be lightened by being more equally distributed, and the development of her resources keep pace with the growing capacity of the country to pay the public debt, maintain secure the public credit, furnish means for her material development, and lighten the individual burdens of the whole people!

The Test-Oath is a powerfully disturbing element to domestic harmony wherever it is attempted to be enforced. It must retard that cordial co-operation for the common good which the people of the South require to restore what they have lost in war and in the long probation through which she has been made to pass. The Test-Oath engenders bitterness and ill-feeling, separates and distinguishes in enmity one party from the other to the injury of both. While it may do all this, it cannot help the permanent power of the Radical party if done without popular sanction and in *defiance* of the express wishes of a vast majority of the people.—Throw out the elected representatives of the State of Virginia by the Test Oath, and you have created a permanent recollection of injustice, and raised up the spirit of retaliation, which must one day react upon the authors of the injury thus inflicted.

The Test-Oath violates the terms of a contract entered into with the people of Virginia, which they have, as far as possible, faithfully honored and kept. For them it was impossible to undo the past, but it is competent to redeem and reorganize the future. By ratifying and accepting at the hands of their alien legislators negro suffrage, they have carried out, so far as possible, the utmost limit of the Congressional will. A pledge was asked and given. The forms of an election have been complied with in which the hostage of loyalty has been tendered by the people of Virginia, as required; how stands the obligation on the part of the President and Congress? Have these the moral or political right to nullify proceedings had by their own authority, to willfully disown a compact they have virtually entered into by organizing this election and submitting the Test-Oath under it to the people? Does an absolute, temporary, and iniquitous expedient demand a violation of this compact, when its violation can avail nothing but to prolong a causeless strife among the people of Virginia—whereas they should "have peace"—when, at best, the enforcement of an idle statute will only bring a worse defeat to the advocates of Test-Oaths hereafter, making converts to their enemies of their own treacherous friends? What supreme absurdity is this of applying this remedy to a disease, which, if it exists at all, has been proved to such a medicine incurable!

It is noticeable—no matter what the actual life of politics may be, what the motives that may move men's minds—that great principles are silently but surely involved in the course of political contention. The outworking of certain principles is as plainly marked in the retrospect, in the history of every nation, as are the successive periods of time. The progress of nations, which is not always palpable on the surface, has been likened to the zig-zag course of a ship at sea, taking its departures not by direct lines, but maintaining its bearings in gradual approach to its destination. Progress is the constant evolution of certain principles—it is endless and inevitable; and the political party which attempts to stop the way is very likely to find itself left in the lurch. The Radical party has ceased to be the party of progress. It has become the party of obstruction, and Test Oaths will not save it!

H. W.

"Tredinnock," Aug. 21, 1869.

The Taxes.

In our last, we made a slight mistake in speaking of the enormous taxes which the tax collectors are wringing from the poor laboring masses of the people.

We said that the taxes were double this year what they were last. We should have said nearly *four times more*. Last year the people paid 35 cents on the $100 of property. This year, they are required to pay $1 07½ on the $100 of property; so that it will be seen that the amount is over three times as much as it was last year.—Next year, it must necessarily, under the present system, be largely increased; and so on from year to year, until many of our small farmers will have to sell their lands to raise money with which to pay their taxes.

If any one doubts what we say, let him compare his tax receipts this year with that of last year. Figures will not lie, and he will find that what we have told him about this matter is true.

To say nothing of the many other wrongs and outrages incident to Radical misrule, which our people have suffered and are suffering, we think the tax arrangement the most lovely, because the people are obliged to consider it and yield to it that devotion its beauty and loveliness demands. It is of all the bantlings of Radicalism, the fairest. It only requires that the people shall devote all their time and extra change toward settling up with the Sheriff each year.

How long will the people submit to this outrageous mortgage upon their bones and muscles? How long will they consent to be slaves for a set of corrupt Radical rulers?

There is no way to get rid of these enormous taxes, except in the way we have heretofore intimated. We must get rid of the Radical party; we must call a State Convention to frame a new Constitution or repudiate the scalawag State debt. We must do these things or make up our minds to work the remainder of our days for the Tax Collectors.

Salisbury *Examiner*.

Thirty Thousand Fresh Spanish Troops for Cuba.

The Havana correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce sends that paper an extraordinary statement. He says that efforts are to be made to import thirty thousand troops from Spain to put down the revolution. The Spanish officials in Cuba and the Castilians at home having no money nor the means of raising it to pay the expenses of shipping and supporting this army, the Cuban loyalists, largely interested in property and trade on the island, purpose to subscribe the necessary sum, each contributing according to the value of his estates. One million five hundred thousand dollars is the amount estimated for putting thirty thousand fresh Spanish soldiers in the field, to say nothing of subsisting them when there. The Journal says that this story seems probable, and adds:

"But if it is true that such an eccentric military venture is really contemplated, we can only say that the Cuban Spaniards might as well give up the fight. If Spain cannot find men and money to keep Cuba—as she probably cannot, having need for all the troops she can raise to crush out Carlists and republicans, and being as bad as bankrupt in fortune—it would seem to be a fair question whether it is cheaper for the Spanish landholders in Cuba to try to maintain Spanish dominion in the island or to go over to Cuban insurgents. The fate of Cuba, in the early future, so far as we can judge, turns on the ability of Spain to hold her. If she is left to her own resources, there can be but little doubt of the eventual success of the revolution, and the wisest policy of those who would retain property there would be to transfer themselves *en masse*, to the ranks of General Jordan. On the 9th instant the impartial newspaper of Madrid asserted that twenty thousand troops would be sent from Spain to Cuba in September. Since then the political and financial affairs of the home government have been going on from bad to worse, and we infer from our correspondent's letter (published in this issue) that the Cuban loyalists have given up hopes of relief, unless they club together and import it at their own expense. That such a scheme is seriously discussed is a proof that the Cuban revolution is nearing its end."

Patent for the Manufacture of Paper.

John B. Read, of Tuscaloosa, Ala., this week, received a patent for the manufacture of paper. His claim is as follows:

"I claim the applicability of the stalks of the different species of the cotton plant, *(Gossypium,)* including the fibrous, the ligeneous portion, and the pith of the entire plant, to the manufacture of paper, papiermache and its compounds, the whole to be crushed, boiled and beaten together, and made into paper-pulp, substantially as herein described."

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

Radicalism Waning—Ku-Klux Again Stalking Abroad, &c., &c.

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., Aug. 25, 1869.

Dear Journal:—The pressure of the coming fate of Radicalism has induced their journals to revive the Ku-Klux, and this blood-thirsty clan in consequence has lately recommenced its terrible and murderous course on the pages of Radical journals. Meanwhile one does not pick up a paper throughout the South without finding an account of some lady or girl outraged and ravished by negroes. Sometimes we hear that the scoundrels perpetrating these outrages are caught and justice done to them at the hands of an indignant community, but I am sorry to say, in too many cases, villains go scot free, as if the community where the outrages are committed were apathetic on the subject. These horrible crimes are the result of Radical teachings. They proceed in many cases from the advice of Horace Greeley, who is thus directly responsible for them. It would be decidedly a good plan for the citizens of the South to organize, and if such a crime be committed, compel the negroes of the neighborhood to surrender the guilty parties, or failing in that, deliver up a dozen of their number for speedy execution, as a warning to the evil-doers. Such a sentiment may be considered extreme and violent, but upon reflection it will not be so regarded. The negroes are becoming, every day, more and more vicious and brutal and their escapes from the just consequences of their acts have emboldened them to commit such crimes with greater frequency than ever. Here in Washington rapes, or attempts at rape, upon white women by negro men are almost of daily occurrence, although from various reasons most of them are hushed up and do not get into the papers. It is about time a more orderly and law abiding spirit was infused into the negro, or that he should be very summarily exterminated—a fate which most certainly awaits him at a not far distant day.

Postmaster General Creswell is exhibiting a degree of energy in the "good cause" of Radicalism that should commend him highly to the magnates of his party. He has suspended a great many postoffices in the South on the express ground that they were situated in a Democratic neighborhood and he would not give any advantages—postal or otherwise—to rebels. He forgot the exact date in 1860 or 1861 when he made stump speeches in Maryland in behalf of a Southern Confederacy. He declared just prior to the election in Montana, that if the Democrats carried the territory in the recent election, he would cut the people there off from all postal facilities. It remains to be seen whether he will have the temerity to fulfill his threat. Perhaps he will, on the score of *economy*, as his colleague, Boutwell, sold the Treasury printing presses at one sixth of their value, and is now meditating purchasing another costly set. Such is the result of Radicalism.

The first volume of the diplomatic correspondence, containing much of public interest, will soon be ready for distribution. Among other State papers, are the correspondence between ex-Minister Washburne and President Lopez, of Paraguay, portions of which, when published last winter, attracted such general comment from the press, a statement of our relations with Mexico, the condition of affairs in Japan, and a history of our diplomatic connections with Spain and France, so far as they have progressed. This volume will be of rare interest, and will be well worthy of perusal.

The reunion of officers of both Federal and Confederate armies at Gettysburg, promises to be a very lame affair, so far as reported. The Confederate officers generally decline, and with good reason, to be present on the occasion, and the gathering of Federal officers is small. The people are getting very tired of this ceaseless military "buncombe" that during and since the war has disgraced us as a nation. The letter of General Robert E. Lee contained one very sensible remark, which I quote: "I think it wiser, moreover, not to keep open the sores of war, but to follow the examples of those nations who endeavored to obliterate the marks of civil strife, to commit to oblivion the feelings it engendered." Very true. And if we desire a really "reconstructed" country, a really fraternal union, our first thought should be to banish all recollection of these landmarks of the strife, such as Gettysburg and Manassas. But madness rules the hour, and madmen are our rulers.

The base ball fever this season seems to be raging with extreme virulence. Among the "notable events of the day" is the defeat of the famous Mutual Club of New York, by the Nationals and Olympics of this city, the defeat of the latter club being a complete and crushing one. It is some satisfaction for Washingtonians to know that all their clubs are non-professionals, composed of men who play for the "honor of the thing" alone, and their signal triumphs over so celebrated a professional organization as the Mutual is certainly remarkable.

More Yellow Fever at Quarantine.

The New York Times of Wednesday last says:

"Two more vessels have arrived at quarantine with yellow fever on board, one being the Cuba, from Havana, which had six men in hospital at Havana, two of whom, Robert Furnham, mate, and a seaman named Coyle, had died. The remainder of the crew came on with the vessel. During the passage the captain's son, aged nine years, died of the disease. Two of the crew were taken down with the fever also on the voyage, but they are now convalescent.

"The Faithle, from Rio Janeiro, which left that port on the 11th of June, and put into Hampton Roads for orders on the 24 of August, and sailed thence for this port on the

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1869.

State Fair.

We have received the premium list of the North Carolina Agricultural Fair, which occurs at Raleigh on the 19th, 20th, 21st and 22d of October next. The premiums are liberal and we trust the Fair will be well sustained.

THE CAPE FEAR AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION will issue their Premium list in a few days. The list is already in type, and the Printer is only waiting for names of the Committee, and the rules and regulations, to complete it.

Labor.

This problem for American statesmen is one in the solution of which all are interested. We have a country stretching from the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean, and reaching from the Torrid to the Frigid zone. In this vast region we have a population of not over forty millions of human beings scattered over its entire extent, which is unsurpassed in capacity for production, whether agricultural or mineral, with onestimable power for manufacturing purposes. American enterprise has penetrated every portion of the Continent, and nothing is now lacking but human labor to bring to utility the unmeasurable resources of the country. Immense as been the immigration from different parts of Europe, and it will continue to flow from the same sources, but unfortunately in not sufficient quantities, and only in the same direction which it has heretofore taken. What inducements can the region which has not before received any of this European accession to its population now offer to change the current and bring to the South, what it so much wants, *agricultural labor?* Can we offer *land?* the same is before them in the Northwest at cheaper rates. Political advantages are the same here as there, except that there they will experience no contact with the negro race, towards whom almost all Europeans have a natural aversion. Climate cannot be put in the scale, for, while we enjoy a milder winter, we have the disadvantage of a long and debilitating summer. If there is nothing to prevent the tide of white immigration from setting in this direction, we should not in years have enough of it to supply the demands which the production of our staples requires. The consumer wants cotton as cheap as he can get it. The producer can afford to sell it at one-third its present value if he can get an abundance of cheap and reliable labor. What is said of cotton is equally true of sugar, and it may be applied to every species of labor, especially to mining. Politicians, we will not say demagogues, meet this argument for cheap labor by saying the laboring classes cannot live if wages are reduced. Now pray where is the force of such a remark? What will be the real state of things? If the poor man has to pay one-fourth or one-half of what he now does and gets an *abundance* of the necessaries of life, can he not afford to work for half the wages he now gets, when everything is stinted in the house. There are numbers of laboring men, now at their trades or behind the plow, who would gladly recall the days when sugar was six and eight cents, bacon the same, flour a trifle over half what it now is, and every article of wearing apparel at less than half. Their wages then were perhaps half what they now are, but they lived better and saved more. We will not ignore the altered condition of the negroes of the country. They were then slaves, but they are now free. Then they bought nothing, now they have to pay for everything. They belong to the poor people of this country. The poor of every country form the mass of laborers. What has been said fully applies to them. Abundance of labor—cheap, skilled labor—will multiply produce; will cheapen necessaries of life; it will also cheapen wages, but not in the ratio that it will the former. Politicians and capitalists have said it was necessary to protect American industry by a high tariff. See the working of the policy. Men who own coal mines, stop work and throw the laborer out when the prices don't suit the owners. Men and women by thousands work on half time to keep up manufacturers prices in New England. Are the laboring classes benefited? The rich grow richer, the poor poorer. Bring labor. Let it come. It must come. The producing power must be increased or the country is a wreck. We must send more abroad; more money must come, but it can come only by producing more, and that can be done only by more labor.

Agricultural Fairs and Agricultural Colleges.

Previous to the late sectional war all over the State societies had formed for the improvement of every branch of agriculture, and the liveliest interest was felt and evinced in this most important of all pursuits. Since the close of the war so many causes have combined to interfere with a revival of these societies, that only in a few instances have any steps been taken towards the attainment of so desirable an end. From Greensboro' to the seaboard we have but three of the associations moving to reestablish themselves, or begin such valuable work. The State Fair at Raleigh, the Agricultural exhibition at Henderson, and the Cape Fear Agricultural Association, the last organized only last Spring and just fairly entered upon its course. To estimate the value of these associations and the enterprise they will engender, the emulative spirit of improvement they will develop, and the practical knowledge they will impart, is beyond our power. We cannot too urgently press upon the people the benefit they will derive from giving every possible encouragement to these yearly exhibitions, whether they be for counties, districts or States. They should interest all. The planter with his broad acres, the small farmer with his compact and closely cultivated area, the stock raiser, the manufacturer, the machinist, the housewife all can and should lend their aid by acting and contributing to the success of organizations so admirably adapted to foster every branch of industry and develop and secure the kindliest feelings between citizens. Particularly do we appeal to the citizens of the counties representing the Cape Fear Agricultural Association. Its first Fair will be held in November next at the New Grounds now under preparation near this city; and while the agents here are doing and will do all in their power and our citizens will lend them united assistance, we look for similar action from the inhabitants of the whole district. Let them be ready with samples of everything which is raised, produced or manufactured, and in November let them come and secure the success of the First Exhibition. They shall receive a hearty welcome from the *old* town and *new* city of Wilmington.

In this connection we cannot refrain from giving expression to some ideas which have often addressed themselves to us as of vital importance. Too long has it been supposed that *anybody* can farm.—That theory and practice have both exploded. "Knowledge is power," and to gain that knowledge we must offer to the youth of the country proper advantages. We have no heart to speak of the University of the State in its present condition and must turn to other sources. They do not exist naturally. We must build them.

These sources will be secured in the establishment of agricultural Colleges, and we cannot too early begin to devise means for their speedy erection. At the coming Cape Fear Agricultural Fair will meet representative men from fifteen counties in the Eastern part of the State. The agriculture, the soil and climate of that region is peculiar to itself. We suggest this subject now, that these representatives of this great interest may ponder the propriety and necessity of at once founding an institution for the thorough and enlightened education of farmers, planters, gardeners, and fruit growers for the region in which they live. At a future day we may develop a plan for the establishment of an Agricultural College, and now invite the opinions of those who feel the necessity for such an institution and appreciate the beneficial results which must flow to the agricultural interest of the region which shall establish and foster it.

A few days ago we indicated that this paper would, under no circumstances, consent to an affiliation with any party which can accept for the expounders of its principles and as its leaders such men as now hold the political offices of high position in North Carolina. We will say also, judicial offices, for they have become as much partisan spoils as any others in the State. Without discussing the other characteristics which mark these individuals, they have uniformly exhibited persistency of action with unwavering purpose to the *one object*—SELF-INTEREST. Can any honest man, any thinking man, can even any bad man, trust those who work only for place and themselves? Take the record of the political acrobats of this State, from highest to lowest, and self-interest marks every act. High ambition, patriotic aspiration, noble philanthropy, are unknown in their vocabulary, and unfelt in their cold, spiritless, selfish hearts. North Carolinians, cast from you with scorn these creatures, who, devoid of principle themselves, would make you the wretched tools for their own aggrandisement. Will North Carolinians who have been represented by such pure and noble specimens of men as Macon, Mangum, Badger, Ruffin and Graham now retain in their places Holden, Abbott, Pearson and Pool, living libels upon what the former embodied in person and principle? The spirits of the dead and the voices and hearts of the living cry an eternal NO.

Refusing Contributions for Party Purposes.

The Washington Correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun*, under date of the 29th ult., says that the radicals who are anxious to have workingmen employed in the navy-yards discharged therefrom beeause they refuse to contribute money for political purposes are sadly baffled by the following section of an act approved March 2d, 1867. It provides: "That no officer or employe of the government shall require or request any workingman in any navy-yard to contribute or pay any money for political purposes, nor shall any workingman be removed or discharged for political opinions; and any officer or employe of the government who shall offend against the provisions of this section, shall be dismissed the service of the United States."

"This law was passed to keep President Johnson from turning radicals out of the navy-yard and putting his own friends in. Its efficiency was tested some weeks ago by a man who was discharged from the Washington navy-yard by Admiral Poore, at the request of some hungry members of the Grand Army of the Republic. The man appealed to the Secretary of the Navy, pointed out the law, and was restored to his place."

WE are most happy to find that from our able correspondent X we get such support in the positions assumed in the articles recently occurring in our editorial columns. The honor of our State as a commonwealth, the honor of our people as individuals, and the interest of both politically, financially and morally, we will advance, protect and defend with all the ability we possess. The approbation of our people, next to that of our conscience, is our highest reward.

Name of Postoffice Changed.

We learn that on the petition of the citizens, the name of the Postoffice at "Bladen," in Bladen county, has been changed to "Abbottsburg."

Tennessee.

The official vote gives Senter, Governor elect of this State, 65,330 majority. His vote was 120,204. Stokes received 54,874. Total vote 175,078.

For the Journal.

Messrs. Editors:—Your readers may remember that some time ago I asked you to explain the meaning of the new party movement, the organization of which, though not then avowed, was apparent. Developments since that date have been both rapid and surprising, and have culminated in the consummation of a complete political revolution in the State. Every principle contended for by the so-called Conservative party during the progress of reconstruction, save only that involved in the demand for amnesty, has been surrendered, whether honorably or not, I will not say.

HORACE GREELEY'S platform is sweeping the State and the South. Universal suffrage and universal amnesty is everywhere the watch-word and the reply. It is no new policy evoked after much thought from a Southern brain, or timely and brilliant scintillation of Southern genius; it is a "hated Yankee" idea that our Southern people are adopting so greedily and upon which they seem to plume and pride themselves as much as a young woman does upon her first babe. Ere long we shall doubtless hear men who fought during the whole war anathematized and denounced as "not true to the South," because they cannot bring them to join the new party, which it is coolly proposed shall be known as the LIBERAL REPUBLICAN PARTY. Very soon, doubtless, all anti-republicans will be classed with "infidels and secessionists" and democrats. It is to be hoped that those gentlemen who through tender consideration for the feelings and prejudices of their old Whig friends refused to fight under any banner called Democratic, are now satisfied.

But the Conservative party seems about as impotent under that name as under the many others which preceded it, and for one, I have no eulogy to deliver over its dead body.

Called upon, as I am now, to make an entire change of front, to make a complete surrender both in substance and form, in name and principle—in a word, to join the Republican party after having fought it from its organization, the question occurs to me if it be right to make this surrender now, whether it ought not to have been made long ago, at least whether the reconstruction measures ought to have been resisted? This is a very serious question, and upon the answer to it depends our opinion of the fitness of those men for their positions who have taken the lead since the war in political matters. This, however, is a matter I do not wish to discuss here. It is sufficient to say that confusion prevails in the Conservative camp. In the Radical camp disorder, discord and division are also apparent. The scallawag and carpet-bag factions are at unmistakable enmity, the apple of discord being the reversion of the seat in the United States Senate now occupied by Gen. Jos. C. Abbott. Gov. Holden desires to supplant Gen. Abbott, and to accomplish this purpose gives the cue to the *Standard* to shape its course for a new party, for which everything is now ripe. A feeble effort is indeed being made to rule out the *Standard* and Gov. Holden, but it will not succeed. The *Standard* will represent the Liberal Republican party and Gov. Holden will in six months be a respectable man and a member, in good standing, of the new party, and in due time will succeed Gen. Abbott, if the proposed line of action be adopted, and all this in spite of his many treasons to his State and to his many parties. The surrender of principle and position proposed to be made by the Conservative party will reduce true men to the necessity of choosing between a scallawag and a carpet-bagger, between Holden and Abbott, and then to influence that choice the very men who will have brought us to that necessity will talk largely about "wisdom," "sound policy," "accepting the situation," and all such stuff *ad nauseam*. I would be willing to wager that Holden is at the bottom of the whole movement, though of course many of its aiders and abettors are not aware of it.—Indications have not been wanting for some time that his Excellency was meditating new party affiliations. I see no necessity for any new party now. The elections are over. Let us await the developments of the future. Let us make haste slowly. Let the true men of the State keep themselves pure and undefiled, preserve intact their organization and thus be ready at the proper moment to take advantage of the disorder of the enemy—for both Holden and Abbott are our enemies, enemies in every sense of the word. We may thus gain the balance of power if no more, and defeat both of these specially obnoxious men and select some one more agreeable to us. X.

For the Journal.

Messrs. Editors:—I was much gratified after writing my last letter to receive the *Journal* of the 26th, and to find from your editorial therein that you agreed with me in thinking it wise not to join in the new party movement too hastily.

The influence of your paper will, I trust, be exerted to prevent our people from committing themselves unadvisedly to any new party or to any new course of action, and I feel particularly solicitous upon this point because of the importance of a question that is daily coming into great prominence and upon which I fear violent hands will be laid by politicians. I refer, of course, to the Chinese immigration question.

The pressing want of the South is labor, skilled and unskilled labor. The great quantity of arable uncultivated lands, the vast amount of idle water power and the untold wealth lying buried in the bosom of the earth, attest this fact. Even if we had the capital we could not for want of labor develop the resources of the State. Everywhere we feel the pressing need of more muscle.

To supply this want immigration societies have from time to time been formed. At first additional labor was sought for only in Europe. To European immigration we had been accustomed. By means of it State after State had been populated. But there are yet other Western States to be settled up, which with their magnificent public domain, are able to bid higher for immigrants than are we of the South, and for this reason, to say nothing of the prejudice existing against us because of the institution of slavery, we have met with little success in diverting the tide of European immigration from its accustomed channel. But when the Pacific Railroad was finished, China became available to us as a depot for an unlimited supply of labor. Whether we shall take advantage of it or not, seems now to be the "coming" question. It seems to me we ought and for many reasons. We can obtain the desired amount of labor sooner from China than from Europe, because the Western States will not compete with us for Chinese labor, or if they do the supply is amply sufficient for us all. With the Chinese we have no prejudice to overcome in favor of the North and against the South. The Chinese are good laborers, wonderfully apt to learn, docile, obedient, and when kindly treated, affectionate and submissive creatures. The introduction of them is the surest way to control the negroes and to render them reliable as laborers. We can obtain the desired amount of additional labor cheaper from China than elsewhere, and at such price and in such quantity as will not compel our people to sell their lands at nominal prices to Yankee adventurers and foreign capitalists, but will enable them to retain them in their own hands.

Unfortunately, however, the condition of affairs in the country is such the subject cannot receive fair fair investigation and discussion upon it merits as a question of labor alone, but must also under scrutiny from a partisan and sectional stand point. The North, with the command of the vast and daily increasing European immigration is bitterly opposed to Chinese immigration to the South, because it fears thereby to lose its great preponderance in the National Councils. Northern labor, skilled and unskilled, opposes it on the further ground that additional labor in the South will diminish Northern profits. There has recently been held in Philadelphia a NATIONAL LABOR CONVENTION. Among others, a committee was appointed to report upon Coolie labor, The following is their report, adopted without amendment:

Mr. A. C. Cameron (Ill.), presented the report of the Special Committee on Coolie Labor, which is as follows:

Whereas, Interested and unprincipled capitalists are endeavoring to lower the wages of the mechanics and laborers of the United States, our own citizens, by the introduction of Coolie labor; and whereas, our working people, the pillars of our institutions, are compelled to incur great expense towards educating themselves and children, towards the support of government, and defending human rights for the benefit of all the world; and whereas, Coolie laborers would be under no such obligations, and would therefore be able to undersell with their labor that of our citizens, degrade the dignity of the laborer, and thus lead to a state of pauperism and vassalage which would imperil its continuance and the development of our true republican principles; therefore be it

Resolved, That while we appreciate the benefits to be derived from voluntary emigration, we are opposed *in toto* to the importation of a servile race to fulfil contracts entered into on a foreign soil.

Resolved, That we de and the rigid enforcement of the law of Congress of 1862, prohibiting coolie importation.

Resolved, That voluntary Chinese emigration ought to enjoy the protection of the laws like other citizens.

The Convention also laid down a platform, in which occurs the following:

Resolved, That land monopolies are at variance with the doctrine that "all freemen, when they form a social compact, are equal in rights," and, if persisted in, must ultimately result in the subversion of free institutions, as also the social and political well being of the laboring masses. To prevent this calamity, the public lands adapted to agriculture should be given in reasonable quantities, to none but American citizens, and such as have declared their intention to become citizens. Individual owners of extensive tracts of land should be encouraged to dispose of the same in small parcels, at reasonable prices, to actual settlers that they may thus become identified with the soil, as responsible, intelligent citizens.

Upon this plank of the platform we have only time to remark that by means of excessive taxation in the South, pretty substantial "encouragement" is given to private land owners to part with their property at small prices in the present scarcity of labor. These things, together with the tone of the Press generally, show unmistakably the feeling of the Northern people and the reasons therefor.

But opposition to Chinese immigration is not confined to the North alone, we find it here at the South as well. The Raleigh *Sentinel* has thrown the whole weight of its influence against it. In its issue of 5th August that paper says it is "of opinion that the enterprise cannot prove otherwise than injurious to the permanent interest of the country," and so far as we have been able to inform ourselves, the press generally of the State has either shirked the question or is of opinion with the *Sentinel*. Especially is this true of those papers that are taking a prominent part in this new party movement. The *Sentinel* forms this opinion after having "for some time watched the progress of the movement and noted with no small degree of interest the effect that Chinese immigration has had upon the communities into which they have been introduced." As this is all mere assertion and individual opinion, we may be pardoned for putting in as a setoff the assertion and opinion of a gentleman whose views are entitled to at least as much respect as those of the *Sentinel*. I refer to COMMODORE MATHEW F. MAURY, whose reputation is co-extensive with the knowledge of science throughout the world. The value of the testimony of such a witness must be my apology for asking you to publish his letter in full, though it has once before appeared in your columns:

LETTER FROM COMMODORE MAURY.

"LEXINGTON, VA., July 10, 1869.

"G. W. GIFT, ESQ.:

DEAR SIR,—Your letter of the 5th reached me this morning too late, owing to our mail connections, for my reply to reach you in time for our meeting of the 13th.

"Chinese labor is much more intelligent, skillful, and effective than negro labor, and I consider the introduction of it, under proper regulations, would be highly beneficial to the South.

"After Jamaica, Trinidad is the largest of the British West India Islands, and that it did not pine and dwindle as Jamaica has done, is, I am assured by residents there, chiefly owing to the introduction of coolie labor.

"Kindly and properly treated, the Chinese are the most faithful creatures in the world. I have been in the country, and have paid some attention to their traits of character. As domestics and laborers, gardeners, and cultivators of the soil generally, they are not surpassed by any other people. From the first that arrive I should like to have a cook and two house servants.—Please let me know how to proceed in order to procure good ones, and oblige

"Yours, truly,

"M. F. MAURY."

We presume that it will not be attempted to show either a want of knowledge, truth or capacity in Com. MAURY upon the value of Chinese laborers to the South.

But will it be expedient to clothe these people with the rights of American citizens? This, if presented as an original, abstract isolated proposition, might well admit of a negative answer. But it is not so presented. We respectfully submit that every man who advocates universal suffrage, who acquiesces in placing in the hands of his former slaves, embittered against him as they are, is estopped from refusing the right of suffrage to the harmless, tractable Chinese. These people do not come here as slaves. They are free by the law of the land the moment they put their feet upon our soil, and become entitled to all the privileges of Americans as soon as they become citizens, without regard to race, color or former condition.—This state of things prevents the possibility of any such mighty revolution resulting from their introduction, as it is alleged, resulted from the introduction of Africans. The Africans were savages and slaves.—The Chinese are free men. We have no hesitation in saying, give the American citizen of Chinese blood every right that any other American citizen can enjoy. It is as a set-off to negro suffrage that we especially desire Chinese suffrage. Just in proportion as the negroes are converted into a reliable laboring population will the antagonism between them and the whites disappear and the proper relation between labor and capital be established. As soon as by the introduction of additional labor, the negroes find they are not masters of the situation, just as soon and no sooner will they cease to vote *en masse* against the white people and property owners of the State. We apprehend, then, no difficulty from Chinese suffrage or Chinese citizenship. X.

Wilmington Railway Bridge Company.

Editors Journal, Wilmington:

You announce the arrival of the down passenger train of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad, and that it ran into the city by the new iron bridges to its proper depot, &c. You add, "In enabling the train to do this there has been a mighty accomplishment."

The writer concurs in those words "*mighty accomplishment*," "*a great work has been accomplished*," as said Webster when addressing the forty thousand people assembled at the base of Bunker Hill monument. Who set this ball in motion, who has followed it up and rolled it on to full fruition? Who had the magic influence to raise a loan for this purpose in the destitute condition of our railroads in 1866? The answer is, Hon. R. R. Bridgers, than whom no man deserves more of the Wilmington railroad interest. Mr. Bridgers has worked hard to accomplish this result, and while he has been aided by other gentlemen, and among them Colonel Cowan and Captain Drane, Presidents of connecting railways, yet its *leadership* has been his, and the public must give him the great credit of not only beginning this work, but of working out its success. It is the important connecting link that binds the railways south of the Cape Fear with those north of it, thus making continuous iron bands from New York to New Orleans, by the coast line.

Much progress has been made through his influence in improving the coast line since his Presidency of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad. May he long continue with his staff of able assistants to direct the improvement of this great line—destined at no distant day to be the principal line of travel and freight between the NORTH and SOUTH.

It is the only line that is capable of being put in condition to be run with entire safety at the rate of fifty (50) miles per hour, or to run from New Orleans to New York in twenty-four (24) hours, with but one change of cars!

This is all possible, and with as much safety as trains are now run twenty-five (25) miles per hour.

JUSTICE.

WILSON T. MORTON, the thief who was elected a Magistrate in Columbia township and subsequently arraigned on charges of larceny, was brought to the city Sunday morning and placed in jail. Yesterday he was bailed out in the sum of $200 by Geo. Z. French, white carpet-bagger, and Anthony Howe, a colored Radical fanatic who with French rejoices in being one of the Aldermen of this thus degraded city.

Toney Pigford, a colored accomplice of Morton's, was also committed to jail Sunday; and he, being one of the native, deluded negroes of the county, is left to pine in confinement.

THE CORN CROP OF NEW HANOVER.—We have recently had occasion to personally inspect a portion of the standing crop of corn in this county, and have conversed with gentlemen of judgment, and acquaintance with the fact, in regard to the probable yield. From what we could see and gather, we are led to the conclusion that the crop has been damaged about one-half by the drought. It may go a little over or a little under this estimate; but it is very nearly correct and we deem the estimate a safe one.

THE DOWN PASSENGER TRAIN on the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Railroad yesterday afternoon ran into the city to the proper depot across the new iron railway bridges which span both branches of the Cape Fear. This is the first passenger train which has yet accomplished this feat, and it is a fact worthy of notice. In enabling the train to do this there has been a mighty accomplishment.

Daily Journal, 1st.

THE FIRST bale of new cotton was received at Norfolk Friday last. It was forwarded by Messrs. O. G. Parsley & Co. of this city, and was classed as low middling, and sold for 45 cents per pound—a much higher price than was paid in New York the day previous.

THE FISHERIES OF OUR COAST.—While the crops have to a great extent proved failures, it is pleasing to know that the fisheries on the coast in the vicinity of this city promise to prove quite profitable during the season which has now begun. We hear of many large hauls and the fish appear to be abundant and run favorably.—This trade is destined to prove quite important the present year, and "fishermen's luck" something more than a mere slang expression.

THE ROBESON OUTLAWS.—Sheriff Howell, of Robeson, and a *posse* consisting of seven men yesterday arrived on the train from Lumberton with seven of the robbers and outlaws concerned in the murder of ex-Sheriff King, of that county. These prisoners are named Shoemaker John, *alias* Eli Ewin, Thos. Lowry, George Applewhite, Stephen Lowry, Calvin Oxendine, Andrew Strong and John Dial. All of them are mulattoes with the exception of Shoemaker John, who is a full-blooded negro. They were brought to this city for the purpose of confinement in our county jail, the jail of Robeson county being deemed too insecure to keep them safely. They are now securely lodged in our jail, where they will be well-guarded, and at the apparent security of which the prisoners themselves expressed surprise.

John Dial, one of this party, has turned State's evidence and made a full confession of the whole affair. He is lodged separately from the others. We deem it improper to publish any of the facts contained in Dial's confession, as the prisoners are yet to be tried. There being no term of the Superior Court held for Robeson last week as appointed, owing to the absence of Judge Russell, these prisoners will have to await trial until the February term unless a special term should be ordered by the Governor.

Three of the outlaws and robbers concerned in this murder of Mr. King are yet at large—viz: the notorious Henry Berry Lowry, Henderson Oxendine, and Boss Strong (all mulattoes). Every effort will be made to effect their capture.

P. S.—Since writing the above we learn that Shoemaker John has made a confession, in which he implicates Andrew Strong and Tom Lowry. It will therefore be useless for any attempt to be made to sue out a *habeas corpus*, as the evidence is deemed sufficient to convict.

Daily Journal 2d.

Robeson County Murderers and Robbers Captured.

LUMBERTON, August 29th.

Editors Journal:—As so many reports, and many of them incorrect, in regard to affairs in this county have been circulated, I will give you an account so far as prudence and a proper regard to publicity will justify.

The militia turned out in large force about two weeks since to hunt up these outlaws, but owing to the complexion and management of such undisciplined crowds, mostly colored, they did but little in the way of effecting the object desired, but within the last few days a large number, about twenty, have been caught and lodged in jail, in a more quiet way. Among them four of the murderers of Reuben King, to wit: John Dial, George Applewhite, Calvin Oxendine and Stephen Lowry, two only of the six who were present at the shooting of King and Ward are still at large. All of these fellows are mulattoes of the old issue, always free and always great scoundrels. On Friday evening last "Shoemaker John" was brought down from Fayetteville under arrest; he is also one of those outlawed by Judge Russell.—Andrew Strong, who was released on bail last week, has been rearrested and placed in jail. Enough has been done, we think, to break up the gang who have infested this county for the last five years.

The trial of these fellows will do doubt implicate many others, and bring to light robberies and murders which are now in the dark. A court is very much needed to try these criminals at an early day, as a strong guard has to be kept all the while to prevent escape. The people through the country are much rejoiced at the capture of these fellows, and a feeling of safety, not expressed for some time, will now prevail. I will add that not one of those now in jail is white, and but few who were former slaves. There seems to be a bad feeling in this county between the free mulatto and the black negro, as shown by the fact that the former would not trust any of the latter in any of their murder or robbery enterprises. X.

We publish the following from the New York *Herald* as a matter of record for future reference:

North Carolina Politics.

Report of an Interview with Governor Holden—He Defines His Position Before, During and Since the Rebellion—His Views on Public Affairs Generally and State Affairs in Particular—The State Debt.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15, 1869.

The great moral effect of the recent elections in Virginia on politics and parties in the South renders the views of prominent public men in this section at the present time interesting throughout the country. Your correspondent, therefore, availed himself of the opportunity afforded by a recent visit to Raleigh, the capital of the State of North Carolina, to call on Governor Holden for the purpose of ascertaining his sentiments on public affairs. He found the Governor very affable and communicative. He does not believe in a dogged and obstinate adherence to exploded or dead issues, but acts on the principle that a statesman must keep up with the progress of events, if he cannot guide and control them.

Your correspondent introduced the conversation by remarking:—I notice, Governor, that you have been particularly honored by the opposition paper since my arrival here, which represents that you were one of the most prominent instigators of the rebellion in the State, and supported the doctrine of secession, and that you only changed your opinions when the rebellion became a failure. I should like to be able to present your own account of the matter.

Governor—the information you seek is such as I shall have pleasure in communicating. Like other public men, my acts are open to criticism, and in the present temper of a portion of the southern people I am continually the subject of misrepresentation by those who have not yet learned the necessity of yielding to circumstances which they cannot control. The assertion that I was an active advocate of the right of secession is entirely unfounded. As a native of this State I always took a warm interest in everything relating to State affairs. My position in national politics prior to the war was that of an old fashioned Jackson democrat. That was a party that always adhered to the principles of national unity, while it strenuously labored to define and maintain the right of local government in the States, as guaranteed by the constitution. When secession became imminent, in the early part of 1861, I took strong grounds against it. North Carolina as you are doubtless aware, was the last of the southern States that seceded. It was only after all the others had passed ordinances of secession that I and my friends yielded to the movement, which now like a whirlwind swept everything before it. The secession party was not composed exclusively of democrats. Men of all shades of national politics joined in it, when resistance would have been certain destruction. When it became certain that the ordinance of secession would pass the Union men had no alternative left but to fall into the current.

Correspondent—Your case, then, was similar to that of A. H. Stevens and other public men in the South, who after opposing secession to their utmost, felt it to be their duty, when opposition became unavailing, to go with their States?

Governor—Exactly so, and I felt it to be my duty when the issue of the war was decided against us to lose no time in accepting the arbitrament of the sword and submit to the central government. My honest convictions were always opposed to the doctrine of secession, and if there was an apparent sacrifice of principle it was the result of the peculiar and prevailing doctrines of State rights forced on men with bayonets presented to their breasts.

Correspondent—How did you get over the "iron-clad" oath?

Governor—My position on the question was so well understood by the Commanding General (Canby) and the authorities at Washington that I was not required to to take it.

Correspondent—I should like to know what course you pursued during the war.

Governor—As I before remarked, when the torrent of secession swept everything before it I yielded to it and joined in measures for its support, but never believed in or desired its success. As a proof of this, in 1862 I earnestly urged Governor Vance to meet Governor Stanley at Kinston and treat for peace. I determined to seize the first occasion to obtain peace on the basis of a restored Union. Accordingly in 1863, after General Grant had captured Vicksburg, I took open grounds in the Standard newspaper for negotiations. In two months eighty peace meetings were held in the State. But in September of that year my printing office was sacked by Confederate troops from Richmond, and the peace movement was repressed by the military. I was in great personal peril from this period till General Sherman reached Raleigh, being constantly denounced as a Lincolnite and a traitor to the Confederacy. Being an unconditional Union man, I gladly hailed the incoming of the Union troops. I endeavored as Provisional Governor to carry out the so-called plan of President Johnson on a legal basis. Failing in that, I took ground for the Howard amendment as soon as it was adopted. That failing to restore the Union, I advocated the reconstruction acts and took open ground for them two months before they were passed. In 1865 I was defeated for Governor by the disloyal element, and in 1868 was elected for four years by the loyal vote of the State by a majority of 20,000.

Correspondent—What effect, if any, have the late elections in Virginia had on the public sentiment of this State?

Governor—No particular effect, for the reason that the people of Virginia, by their recent vote, have simply placed themselves where the republicans of North Carolina have been from the first—that is, for allowing every male citizen to vote. This is what I understand by universal suffrage and general amnesty. I am glad that Virginia [has so] decided, but I regret the instrumentalities employed. Governor Wells and his party would be the best guardians of this and other great republican principles. Governor Walker, no doubt, means well, and received the support of a considerable number of good citizens; but he is under obligations to many who do not love the government and who will not be cheerful and zealous in its support. It is fair to judge of the Walker tree by its fruits. It is for Congress to decide whether Virginia shall be admitted or not with the new government just chosen.

Correspondent—I am going to put what the lawyers would call a leading question. Are you in favor of having all political disabilities removed from all classes of persons engaged in the late rebellion?

Governor—I am in favor of restoring full political rights to every man who will ask them.

Correspondent—Then you do not favor a general act of oblivion?

Governor—I am willing and desirous that all should have their rights restored on application. A general act would not be appreciated by a great number, and the privileges conferred would be abused by all such. The act of asking implies submission and a desire to act up to the requirements of the constitution and the Union. Such act of liberality on the part of the conquerer so soon after a great civil war has never been recorded in history. They have already been pardoned. What they now want is the right to sit in the Legislature and hold other offices. Let those who desire to do so ask for it, and I am in favor of giving such right.

Correspondent—Are any effectual efforts being made to establish a system of free schools in the States accessible to the children of all classes?

Governor—Earnest and active steps are being taken to establish free public schools. We have an excellent superintendent—the Rev. S. S. Ashley, formerly of Massachusetts. He is preparing the work with zeal and ability. The schools will be commenced at an early day. The university is reviving and will be sustained. The people of North Carolina have always been more devoted to the cause of education than any other State formerly slaveholding. This feeling continues, and with the aid of Northern friends, who are settling among us, we hope soon to have a good system of public instruction in the State. The children of the two races will have separate schools and separate universities, but the provision will be as liberal and thorough for the colored as for the whites.

Correspondent—I should like to know something about the financial condition of the State; the relative position, as charges on the public revenue of the various kinds of securities issued or authorized to be issued, and the effect of the late decision of the Supreme Court of the State on such securities.

Governor—The Supreme Court has decided that the debt of the State, contracted before the rebellion, is good. This amounts to about $18,100,000. It has also decided that the debt for unfinished work is equally good, and that there is no limit to taxation for those debts. The latter is about $16,240,000. The amount of appropriations that fell under the decision of the court is $5,100,000—that is, this debt is invalid and falls. The special tax bonds are at present better than the old, for the reason that a special tax is levied and is being collected, and must be applied to meet the interest on the new bonds, whereas the State will be obliged again to fund the interest on another half year of the bonds. I feel sure that ultimately the State will be able to pay every dollar she owes.

Correspondent—What is your opinion as to the prospects of this year's crop in this State?

Governor—Most favorable. From information obtained from all parts of the State I think they are fully equal to those of 1860, the best ever produced. The wheat crop is larger. Corn, since the copious rains of the present week also promises to be much larger than that of any previous year. If nothing happens to injure the cotton, I think it may reach 200,000 bales—the quantity produced in 1860—which at present prices will bring more than twice as much money into the State as did the crop of that year.

Much more conversation ensued, in which his Excellency expressed it as his opinion that the State was rapidly recuperating from the effects of the war, and that with returning prosperity the political asperities would gradually diminish.—My conversations with men of all shades of politics, from unrepentent rebels to extreme loyalists, lead me to think the Governor does not exaggerate the extent to which political, social and industrial reconstruction has already taken place.

Somebody in Italy has been translating Dante's "Inferno" into Hebrew, and the instances where modern productions, both in prose and in verse, in fiction, tragedy and history, have been rendered into dead languages are by no means rare. "It seems," says the Chicago Times, "almost wicked that the great ability and valuable time necessary to such work should be absolutely wasted in the accomplishment of what remains merely a curiosity for a limited number of literary men, when, properly employed, they might contribute great things to the living world, and assist its scientific, literary and artistic progress wonderfully."

The general opinion in England in regard to the International Boat Race is that the race was thoroughly well contested, and both crews are praised for pluck and muscle.

J. Ross Brown contradicts the report that the Chinese government has rejected the Burlingame treaty, and says that the ratification is only deferred until the return of the embassy, which is still in Europe about to visit St. Petersburg.

The time for paying six months interest on debts under the Stay Law, in Virginia, has been extended by order of Gen. Canby to the 30th of September.

An Ohio camp-meeting leader announced, with a big flourish, that General Grant's brother-in-law will now lead us in prayer, as if he could hoist a prayer any higher than honest men.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

ctary Rawlins—Tonry, the Chemist, d Judge Holt—The Revenue Marine rvice—Arrangements with Indians for ace—Fractional Currency—The Strike Plate Printers.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 28, 1869.

ecretary Rawlins arrived here day be- yesterday in a very feeble state of th, suffering from a recent hemorrhage. as at the War Department for a short yesterday, and expressed himself as ng better. I trust he will take this rtunity of resigning a position I know oes not care to occupy, thereby re- ng the Administration of the only servative man in it, so it may the e readily and sooner "go to the ."

he Washington correspondent of the York "Herald" says: "Tonry, the g chemist, who married Miss Annie tt here a few months ago, and who lismissed from the Surgeon General's therefor, has accepted a lucrative ion in Kansas. It said that prior to eparture Tonry was offered a position dge Advocate General Holt, but re- d to accept." The truth of the matter is. Some Radicals, in prominent ons, thoroughly disgusted with the erable meanness and petty spite of who is haunted daily and nightly by avenging phantom of the innocent an he so cruelly, wantonly and bar sly murdered, approached Mr. y and inquired if he would t his old position. Mr. Tonry unctly declined. They then asked if he would take a place in vernment Department if offered him. Tonry refused very promptly. Judge cate Holt would, if he had the power, Mr. Tonry for marrying Miss Sur- instead of offering him a clerkship. st that Holt will live a few years r, until the country gets settled and n once more returns to the minds of people. I want to see him tried by a of his countrymen for murder, and ted therefor. I am opposed to capi- nishment, but I think the interests umanity would be subserved by the ing of a monster, who, by this infa- and brutal murder, has justly put elf out of the pale of humanity, and ocial outlaw whom it would not be eaterime in any one to kill on sight.

e regulations governing the revenue ne service, now undergoing careful ion, will be presented to Congress at ext session, in the form of a bill. Up e present time these regulations were ndent upon the Secretary of the sury, whose will was law in such cases, hence the inconsistencies in them. It d that an effort will be made to revise evenue service *in order to discharge all democratic officers now employed therein.* san malice and partisan zeal can not uch further.

last we have received intelligence the first practical effort to secure with the Indians is likely to succeed. missioner Parker, of the Indian au, has intotligence to the effect that rs. Brunot and Dodge, of the Inde- ent Indian Commission, have suc- ed in making arrangements with the f of the Arrapahoes, and Cheyennes to all the nothern Cheyennes brought d located upon their reservations. It ought this, when fully accomplished, free Southern Kansas entirely from In- troubles. The Independent Indian mission will be entitled to the thanks of ax payers of the country, if of no other ons, provided this plan works well.— I am afraid the inexorable logic of nherent antagonism of race will frus- all such schemes, and that we shall ave peace until the redskins are anni- ed. The Cheyennes and other In- s of the plains, are essentially differ- rom the Atlantic coast aborigines and ot live in harmony by the side of the es.

e great trouble in regard to the frac- l currency seems to have been settled st. Yesterday the American Bank Companies sent sixty thousand dol- in fractional currency to the Printing au of the Treasury. Nineteen thous- dollars were in twenty-five cent notes, h, with the substitution of a fine vig- e of Washington in place of the por- of a female clerk in the Treasury, is tical in appearance with the fifteen cent s. The fifty cent currency will be ready circulation on Thursday next. Next the bank note companies promise to ly the Secretary's demand for two lred thousand dollars daily. The strike een the plate printers and the compa- has not yet terminated. The Presi- of the plate printers union in New sent the following dispatch yesterday noon to this city: "Negotiations go- on. We will stand if the company t comply with our original demand." tly after another despatch was re- d to the effect: "The company will reat with us unless we return to our es. We refuse to a man. We stand " The end of the business will be the treasury will buy more presses and t its own money again. But *par pa- ese*, was it not rumored several months as I mentioned in my letters, that the note companies had a certain hold n the Secretary of the Treasury, and in pliance with their demand, gave them contract of printing the government ey. Is the hold relaxed? The "Na- al Republican" of this morning—the n of Secretary Boutwell—says in a whining, semi-defiant tone, "The k Note Printing Companies dictate s to the Secretary of the Treasury."— t will Mr. Boutwell do?

To Preserve Peaches.

he clear-stone yellow peaches, white at stone, are the best. Weigh the fruit r it is pared. To each pound of fruit w a pound of loaf sugar. Put a layer sugar at the bottom of the preserving- le, and then a layer of fruit, and so on l the fruit is all in. Stand it over the until the sugar is entirely dissolved; n boil them until they are clear; take m out piece by piece, and spread them a dish free from syrup. Boil the syrup the pan, until it jellies; when the ches are cold, fill the jars half full with n; and fill up with boiling syrup. Let n stand a short time covered with a cloth, then put on brandy paper, and er them close with corks, skin or paper. m twenty to thirty minutes will gen- lly be sufficient to preserve them.

Grass for Breeding Hogs.

correspondent says:

A good supply of grass for breeders is untold value. They should be put on ture two or three weeks before breed- time, as it increases the milk greatly. eders, on a good supply of grass, with e corn, will not only retain their flesh grow continually, and be easily fat- ed in the Fall or Winter, while the pigs be large and healthy, and their growth not be checked during the Winter.— breeders, with their pigs, are confined small yards during the Summer, and l on grass alone, it will take two of the ner to make a shadow in the Fall, le the latter will be small and poor and into winter quarter fit subjects for dis- e."

STATE NEWS

The Rev. A. D. Cohon has resigned the pastorate of the Baptist Church in Newbere, to take effet on the first of January next.

NEW SPELLING.—Somebody wants to know how to spell "university"—we spell it according to circumstances; in its present forlorn and dilapidated condition, we spell it with a considerable twistification. If anybody thinks we have mispelled it, to such we say, we spell it better than it deserves.—Raleigh *Sentinel.*

WESTERN NOTH CAROLINA RAILROAD.—The Stockholders in the Western North Carolina Road, Eastern Division, held their annual meeting on Thursday last. The State was represented by Tod. R. Caldwell, under the appointment both of Gov. Holden and Col. Harris.

The following Directory was elected:—Dr. J. J. Mott, W. H. Howerton, J. L. Henry, J. C. Cowles, T. R. Caldwell, W. G. Chandler, J. W. Bowman, S. McD. Tate, R. A. Caldwell, C. S. Corpenning, N. W. Woodfin, and R. F. Simonton.

Raleigh *Sentinel.*

THE N. C. R. & P. ESTATE AGENCY.—Many inquires and much dissatisfaction has resulted from the postponement of the grand drawing of the N. C. Real and Personal Estate Agency, which was to have taken place on the 28th inst., and so many rumors had obtained currency, that, on Saturday morning we called on Mr. Hester, President of the Company, and on R. G. Lewis, Esq., Treasurer, for an explanation of the facts which led to the postponement, and received in substance, the following statement:

Many of the Agents for the sale of tickets had not reported their sales nor returns, so the management could not arrange for the drawing on the day set, and do justice to ticket-holders. They further found it necessary to reduce the proportions of the scheme, and also to make a change in the arrangement of the articles included in the prize list, to conform the same to the sales of tickets. Both gentlemen named gave us assurance that there is no ground for the unfavorable rumors concerning the drawing, or the operations of the Company, and that a full and satisfactory explanation will be given the public, in a day or two in relation to the whole matter. We were assured that all who are not satisfied with the explanation when given, will have their money refunded on application. We refrain from further remarks in regard to the matter, at present, and await the promised explanation.—Raleigh *Sentinel.*

Two of our young Goldsborians, Mr. E. B. Coelet and Mr. C. S. Wooten, both promising young lawyers,, left for Omaha, the "great money city," on Thursday last. We wish them success but think they had better stayed at home.

Goldsboro' *News.*

EXAMINATION.—Though Judge Thomas arrived last night, the preliminary examination of the Lenoir county prisoners will not take place until Tuesday next, it is said. This delay is owing to the absence of necessary witnesses, both for the prosecution and the defence. These cannot get to the city until Monday evening, which renders the delay unavoidable.

Newbern *Jour. of Com.*

CONDEMNED AND SOLD.—A small quantity of wines and liquors, forfeited for violation of the revenue laws, belonging to different parties, was sold at the court house door this morning by U. S. deputy marshal C. D. Upchurch. It brought about enough to pay the tax and costs.

Ral. *Standard.*

The Greensboro' Register says Judge Tourgee charged the Grand Jury of Guilford county, that all lottery concerns in this State are unlawful, and that all who buy or sell tickets should be indicted.

N. C. AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—On the posted bills containing the premium list of the approaching fair, there is the following notice:

"The Executive Committee, believing that exhibitors would prefer it, has determined to give plate instead of money to the value of the respective premiums.—When desired diplomas will be issued instead of either."

The committee, upon reflection, has altered the rule, and announces in the pamphlet copy of the premium list, that

"Premiums will be paid in *money*, or, if preferred, in plate of their respective values. When desired, diplomas," &c.

Papers in the State will please call attention to the change.—Ral. *Standard.*

DEATH OF AN AGED NEGRO.—Cæsar Bryan, a negro resident of Kinston, died on Saturday night last at the advanced age of one hundred and ten years. He had a distinct recollection of the war of American independence, and frequently alluded to the most prominent features connected with it in North Carolina—his native State.—Newbern *Jour of Com.*

SHOOTING AFFRAY.—We learn that a shooting affray occurred within a few miles of this place on Wednesday last, between a Mr. Ben. Smith and Mr. Olin Sasser, in which the former shot the latter with a rifle, striking him in the head, producing a very painful scalp wound. The wounded man was attended by Dr. G. L. Kirby, who pronounces Mr. S. out of danger.

Goldsboro' *Messenger.*

DESTRUCTIVE STORM.—We learn from Mr. Barney Daniel, living in this county, a few miles from Goldsboro', that a most destructive storm passed over his farm and vicinity, on Sunday evening last. It is said to have been the most terrific storm ever witnessed by the oldest inhabitants, unroofing barnes, tearing down corn-cribs, uprooting trees and greatly damaging crops in the section over which the storm passed.—Goldsboro *Messenger.*

A severe storm passed over our town on Thursday afternoon last, causing a rattle among the store shutters, blinds, &c.—Pedestrians had to cling close to their hats to prevent them from blowing away.

Goldsboro' *Messenger.*

PENITENTIARY.—A force of nearly 100 men were put to work yesterday upon the stockade around the penitentiary grounds. They will be kept busy until the stockade and buildings are ready for the reception of prisoners.—Raleigh *Standard.*

ROBBERY.—We learn that on the night of Friday last two negroes effected an entrance into the store of Mr. G. W. Britt, at Boonhill, when they stole the money drawer containing a considerable amount of money. Two negroes were arrested on suspicion and sixty dollars of the stolen money was found in their possession.—They are now in jail at Smithfield.

Goldsboro' *Messenger.*

RELIGIOUS.—A Series of protracted meetings is being held in the Baptist and Methodist churches in this city. In the Methodist church a good deal of feeling has been manifested, and many inquirers have come forward. Last Sabbath evening eight persons united with the church, four by baptism. In the Baptist church the meetings have been attended by visible good results. Nearly twenty have become penitents and several have given evidence of hopeful conversion. Last Sabbath evening one young lady united with the church by baptism. At both these churches the meetings will be continued every night this week except Saturday.—These meetings are largely attended and a deep feeling is manifested.

Ral. *Standard.*

N. C. RAILROAD.—We have received a comparative statement of the income and expenses of the N. C. Railroad for the months of June and July.

RECEIPTS.

	1868-'69.	1869-'70.
Passengers, total	$30,399 18	$31,069 74
Freights, "	36,442 84	44,443 28
Mail, "	2,787 50	2,787 50
Total for the 2 months	$69,629 52	$78,300 25
Increase		$ 8,671 00

EXPENSES.

	1868-'69	1869-'70.	Increase.	Decrease.
Old	$12,769 91	$ 9,388 56		$3,371 35
New	44,704 91	41,341 16	$1,650 47	5,014 22
	$57,464 82	$50,729 72	$1,650 47	$8,385 57
				1,650 72
Increase				$6,734 85

If we comprehend the exhibit, there was for the months of June and July of this year an increase in the income of the road of $8,617 00 over that of the same months last year; and a decrease of expenses for the same time of $6,634 85.—That is pretty well, if, in the meantime, the rolling stock and fixtures are properly kept up.—Ral. *Sentinel.*

For the Journal.

A TRIP TO CHEROKEE

AND

WHAT WE SAW BY THE WAY.

Dear Journal:—A silence of some weeks and a trip to the land of Cherokee will enable me to say a few words worthy the perusal of your numerous readers. I will not elaborate, but simply unfold the jottings of a ride, averaging fully twenty-three miles daily. The occasion of this journey on horseback was the visitation of the Bishop of North Carolina to this country of "everlasting mountains scattered" west of the Blue Ridge. I had the good fortune to accompany him from this place (Asheville) to Murphy, the county seat of Cherokee, and back. I will lead you to what I have seen by the way, and present them to you exactly as I saw them.

We left here about half-past eleven a. m., for our first stopping place, Waynesville, thirty-one miles distant. The day was dry and hot, so that your obedient had to keep pretty close to the wheels of the Bishop's buggy or else suffer the penalty of being enveloped in clouds of whirling dust. For several miles the general aspect of the country was such as is seen immediately surrounding Asheville.—Hominy Valley came presently in to refresh our eyes, and along Hominy Creek we cantered, admiring the beauties of nature everywhere displayed. The land, particularly that part of it lying on either side of the stream, is apparently very good. The corn seemed better; the ears fuller. However this slight vision was presently eclipsed. We are now in Pigeon Valley, traveling through a region unique for all that is picturesque. Everywhere the eye turned it was filled with enravishing scenes. We are in Haywood county. The land on every side looked rich and remarkably green. It has not suffered as much from the drought as Buncombe. The corn was good. Fields of sorghum were flourishing, and we noticed very fine patches of tobacco, excellent apples and promising plums. The peach crop has, as a general thing, been everywhere a failure. Richland, west of Pigeon River, is as pretty a tract of country as can be found on the globe. The people appeared to me to be very industrious in this county. Houses were being built and others were being repaired. Waynesville, its capital, sits five hundred and six feet above Asheville, or two thousand seven hundred and fifty-six feet above the sea level. Its population is about one hundred souls. Politics, to a unit, Conservative. It has a school taught by a young gentleman from the Cape Fear region. It has two churches, Methodist and Baptist. The Bishop preached to a large congregation, baptised two children, and confirmed one adult. We left this goodly town in the afternoon, crossed the Balsam mountains, and from the lateness of the hour had to put up at a house half way down its opposite side.—We had already met with various parties engaged on the Railroad, but at this house we were thrown directly in contact with them. The Railroad employes are eating up everything. Consequently provisions in their vicinity was not very plentiful. We were informed that a laborer on the road gets but one dollar and twenty-five cents *per diem.* They find great difficulty in getting good rock for working purposes. We were surprised at this for we found the road very rocky. They call it *scallaway* rock. This term needs no explanation. We crossed Jackson county without seeing much that astonished us in nature or in man. Webster is the county-town. A few families live there. The opening of this country is at hand, but it has not come yet. In leaving Webster westward you cross a very nice stream, the Tuckasegee, and then you drive on, and cross the Cowell mountains, and on till you come to the Tennessee river, when you are in sight of Franklin. This river is quite deep, and runs through a very fertile valley. Indeed the whole district around Franklin impresses you with the idea that the land must be certainly very luxuriant. I fancied the country more than any I had so far seen. On the west bank of the Tennessee is an Indian mound. It tells you of other days, and of a race of men that had at one time possessed the land, and roamed over this broad domain the lord and master. It is the last sad standing relic of a people whose degenerate descendants—if you watch their eyes—still look down upon us as an inferior race. Franklin is a charming town. I do not see why families do not emigrate there. It is situated in a most pleasant neighborhood. The picturesque and the beautiful are there at every point. Besides this, the inhabitants are as religious, moral and kind, as can be seen anywhere. You can hardly feel that you are a stranger with them. If you ever go there stop at Mrs. Siler's hotel. You will find as comfortable lodging and as fine a table as any this side of Wilmington. Everybody was extremely kind, particularly the Conservative member of the Legislature, Capt. James Robinson, an intelligent, refined and noble gentleman. Too much cannot be said in praise of Franklin.

Passing through Jackson county I noticed plenty of mica scattered on the road, and especially at places where knolls of earth had slipped from their base. I had a very great desire to visit the Indian settlements, Sandtown, Quallaw town, &c., but had to defer. Another big mountain ahead, A terrible looking fellow, the Nantahala. Everything went on splendidly with us until about eleven miles out from Franklin. Here the Bishop got out to walk. The mountain is very steep, rugged and rocky. I walked on leading the horses. This was between the hours of twelve and one. I saw no more of the bishop until after sundown. He took a by-path and got lost. Waited at a stream that crossed the road near the twelfth mile sign for more than two hours. Rode back to where he got out. But no where was he to be seen. I was of course anxious. I pushed on thinking he had gotten ahead of me, and when I reached Kennerly's, six miles down the mountain, anxiety reached almost to excitement. Returned immediately on a fresh horse which a gentleman from Morganton whom I found there lent me. He accompanied me.—Many speculative ideas were entertained. None of them very favorable to the safety of the Bishop. We had gone nearly five miles when we met him tired almost to death—but to his very great joy as well as to ours, he rode the rest of the way. Fortunately no evil consequence happened. I think it will cure the Bishop from ever again taking a by-path in a mountainous, woody and unknown country. The Kennerly house is known as Fort Scott. It is still rebellious according to the slang language of the day. It has never surrendered. Nor will it ever surrender. It is garrisoned by a true soldier, and one of the greatest talkers this side of Babel. He has been in the Black Hawk war; in the Mexican war; in the late war, and is ready for another war. He is mustering his forces, and I would not wonder if Greeley will not head an article pretty soon, called, "The War Renewed. Loyal Men Driven from their Homes, &c., &c." Yes, sir, this old soldier has two ferocious cub bears, one deer, several dogs, a couple of shot guns, and a good mule. He is mustering in his attention to his guests. His house is not very inviting. His table is.—The Nantahala river tumbles over rocks and dashes along near the home of this fine specimen of a mountaineer. The finest speckled trout are taken not many yards from his door. But onward we must go. On over the Valley mountain, and down its rugged slope. We now enter the Valley river bottom. Narrow at first. It widens as you travels on, and grows much more fertile looking. Waving fields of excellent looking corn everywhere greet the eye. We travel on to Mrs. Walker's. Here we dine. This place was always remarkable for the hospitality of its owners. No language of mine is needed to recommend it. A stop of two hours refreshed us so that we felt the rest of the road to Murphy comparatively easy, as it was level but excessively dusty. Next day was Sunday. A day of rest! Murphy, the county-seat of Cherokee, is flanked by two rivers, the Valley River, and the Hiawassee. The site of the tower is not very picturesque, nor are very many scenic pictures to be seen from it, certainly not so many as can be contemplated in passing over its fertile valley. Its population consists in about forty-five or fifty families. It does not carry on as yet much trade, but there is beyond doubt a bright future dawning. It has two churches and a school. An Episcopal lady is to build a church of marble found on her own land. She will after that erect a seminary for the instruction of the poorer female children, and teach them the useful arts, such as will make them good housekeepers.—This is lamentably needed. We found Mr. Davidson's Hotel a pleasant place to put up at, and the host and hostess extremely kind. The Bishop preached, baptized five, and confirmed five, four of them adults.—The price of provisions at this place range thus: Bacon 20 to 25 cents ₱ lb. Flour 6½ to 7 cents ₱ lb. Beef 5 to 5½ cents ₱ lb., &c. The county of Cherokee abounds in mineral riches. In this hurried sketch I will speak of those only which fell under my eye. Soap stone, or, as it is popularly called, cotton rock, is very abundant.—Quarries of it are now being worked, and the marble looking, slippery feeling, and very heavy material is carried in wagons to Ducktown or to Cleveland, Tenn. At the latter place it is sold for sixty dollars a ton. It is coming into general use throughout the United States, both for stoves and furnaces, and also it is being manufactured into ripples for gas burners. I saw one that Mr. Campbell very kindly gave the Bishop. It answers for that purpose much better than iron, for it does not corrode, nor prevent the easy burning of the gas. Any further information on this point will be given by the gentleman just named.—His address is Murphy, Cherokee county.

On our return the Bishop turned off the road for two miles, and within seven of Franklin to baptize and confirm two. At Franklin he preached to a congregation of Methodists. We found all along the road, and wherever we had occasion to stop, these people to be most kind in their attentions, but at no place so much as at Franklin. In Pigeon Valley we took the road to Leicester, and reached the house of Mr. Chasman that night. Next day the Bishop preached. It was excessively hot. At this village Rev. Mr. Holmes, a gentleman from your section, officiates, and conducts a school. He is highly competent. In this noble work he is assisted by his wife, as refined a lady as one can meet anywhere. That part of the country is blessed in having such a christian humanizing couple. A few boys have just reached them from the lowlands. Cannot the Cape Fear send some of their delicate ones?—The climate is bracing and genial. The location is good and pretty, especially the sights from the immediate hills. The board and tuition very moderate. Perhaps not one half what it is below.

We got back to Asheville after a ride of eleven days, dusty and dirty (I'll warrant) but ready after a day's rest (if there were one on hand,) to start on another expedition.

The drought here has been very great. Everything is crisped. No rain for nearly two months. Asheville is the centre of a fiery belt. More anon.

MONONIA.

Rights of Naturalized Citizens.

In response to inquiries, Hamilton Fish, the Secretary of State, gives the following opinion:

"Naturalized and native born citizens are entitled to the same protection from the government when in a foreign country, and both in such case are ordinarily subject to the laws of such country, and are bound to observe those laws to the same extent to which its own citizens or subjects are bound.

"If they reside in such foreign country so as to become domiciled there, they further take upon themselves the duties and obligations toward the government of that country which attach to permanent residents.

"It is also possible for a naturalized citizen, by returning to his native country, and residing there with evident intent to remain, or by accepting offices there inconsistent with his adopted citizenship, or by concealing, for a length of time, the fact of his naturalization, and passing himself as a citizen of his native country, until occasion may make it his interest to ask the intervention of the country of his adoption, or in other ways which may show an intent to abandon his acquired rights, to so far resume his original allegiance as to absolve the government of his adopted country from the obligation to protect him as a citizen while he remains in his native land."

LATEST NEWS

BY TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Sept 1—P. M

Judge Hoar is expected to return early next week.

The Spanish minister Roberts, and Secretary Fish visited President Grant to day, with credentials from Serrano. No speeches were made on the occasion.

Gov. Walker, of Virginia, visited the President to-day.

Wm. M. Moore has been appointed collector of customs at St. Marks, Fla.

John H. Stewart, has been appointed American consul at Turks' Island.

Isaac Jenkenson has also been appointed consul at Glasgow.

The amount of coin in the treasury amounts to one hundred and one million; currency twelve million; sinking fund fourteen million; coin interest bearing treasury bonds twenty-three million; drawn from the treasury during the month nearly thirty one million.

Governor Walker returned to Richmond, Va., to-night.

Kuiz, one of the Cuban representatives, had an hour's interview to-day with the President. Particulars not transpired.

Washington Barziza, attorney for certain persons now under trial in Texas before a military commission visited the President and the acting attorney general to-day, and received verbal assurances that the arrangements in the Yerger case would be adhered to in the matter of habeas corpus in all similar cases.

From Montreal, Canada.

MONTREAL, Sept. 1—P. M.

A private letter from Mr. Davis, says the unfavorable accounts of his health is greatly exaggerated. He will probably continue to reside in the United Kingdom the rest of his life.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2—Noon.

Stocks strong. Money easy at 6@7 ₱ cent. premium Sterling Exchange—long, 109½@109⅝; short, 110½. Gold 133¼. Five-twenties of '62, 12½. Gold 133¼. Tennessee Sixes, ex-coupons, 60; new 51½. Virginia Sixes, ex-coupons, 55; new 68. Louisiana Sixes, old 71; new 66 asked; Levees, 68, 55½; Eighths, 84 Alabama Eighths, 93; Fives, 62 Georgia Sixes, 84½; Sevens 91. North Carolina Sixes, old, 56; new, 48½

Flour 10@15 cents better. Wheat 3@4 cents better. Corn unchanged. Mess Pork $31 87½@$32. Lard dull—steam 19½@19¾c. Cotton quiet at 35 cents. Spirits Turpentine steady at 41½ cents. Rosin firm—strained common $2 35; strained $2 37½. Freights firm.

EXPORT TABLE.

STATEMENT of the principal articles of Produce exported from the Port of Wilmington, N. C., for the month ending 31st Aug., 1869, as compiled from the reports of the Daily Journal, and compared with exports of same articles for July, 1869, and July and August, 1868:

ARTICLES.		1868.	1869.	1869.	
Spirits Turp.	bbls.			4,692	New York.
Crude Turp.	"			754	
Rosin	"			30,049	
Tar	"			1,518	
Pitch	"			50	
Cotton	bales			59	
Cotton Yarn	"				
Cotton Sheeting	"				
Cotton Seed	bush			4,164	
Rough Rice	"			100	
Pea Nuts	"				
Lumber, P. P.	feet			315,000	
Timber	"				
Shingles	"				
Staves, Cypress	"				
Staves, Oak	"				
Spirits Turp.	bbls.			400	Boston.
Crude Turp.	"			586	
Rosin	"			1,555	
Tar	"				
Pitch	"				
Cotton	bales				
Cotton Yarn	"				
Cotton Sheeting	"				
Cotton Seed	bush				
Rough Rice	"				
Pea Nuts	"				
Lumber, P. P.	feet			225,179	
Timber	"				
Shingles	"				
Staves, Cypress	"				
Staves, Oak	"				
Spirits Turp.	bbls.			637	Philad'a.
Crude Turp.	"			40	
Rosin	"			2,451	
Tar	"			286	
Pitch	"			200	
Cotton	bales				
Cotton Yarn	"				
Cotton Sheeting	"				
Cotton Seed	bush				
Rough Rice	"				
Pea Nuts	"				
Lumber, P. P.	feet			193,178	
Timber	"				
Shingles	"				
Staves, Cypress	"				
Staves, Oak	"			3,874	
Spirits Turp.	bbls.			421	Baltimore.
Crude Turp.	"			2	
Rosin	"			2,492	
Tar	"			155	
Pitch	"			50	
Cotton	bales			16	
Cotton Yarn	"				
Cotton Sheeting	"				
Cotton Seed	bush				
Rough Rice	"				
Pea Nuts	"			56	
Lumber, P. P.	feet			2,500	Richmond Va.
Timber	"				
Shingles	"				
Staves, Cypress	"				
Staves, Oak	"				
Spirits Turp.	bbls.				Salem, Mass.
Crude Turp.	"				
Rosin	"				
Tar	"				
Pitch	"				
Cotton	bales				
Cotton Yarn	"				
Cotton Sheeting	"				
Cotton Seed	bush				
Rough Rice	"				
Pea Nuts	"				
Lumber, P. P.	feet			151,607	Providence, R. I.
Timber	"				
Shingles	"				
Staves, Cypress	"				
Staves, Oak	"				
Spirits Turp.	bbls.				Kennebunk, Me.
Crude Turp.	"				
Rosin	"				
Tar	"				
Pitch	"				
Cotton	bales				
Cotton Yarn	"				
Cotton Sheeting	"				
Cotton Seed	bush				
Rough Rice	"				
Pea Nuts	"				
Lumber, P. P.	feet			127,935	
Timber	"				
Shingles	"				
Staves, Cypress	"				
Staves, Oak	"				
Spirits Turp.	bbls.			6,130	Total, Aug., 1869.
Crude Turp.	"			1,382	
Rosin	"			39,013	
Tar	"			1,904	
Pitch	"			500	
Cotton	bales			75	
Cotton Yarn	"				
Cotton Sheeting	"				
Cotton Seed	bush			8,038	
Rough Rice	"			100	
Pea Nuts	"				
Lumber, P. P.	feet			1,011,259	
Timber	"				
Shingles	"				
Staves, Cypress	"				
Staves, Oak	"				
Spirits Turp.	bbls.			4,036	Total July, 1869.
Crude Turp.	"			1,122	
Rosin	"			33,028	
Tar	"			1,042	
Pitch	"			150	
Cotton	bales			181	
Cotton Yarn	"				
Cotton Sheeting	"				
Cotton Seed	bush			36	
Rough Rice	"			5,460	
Pea Nuts	"				
Lumber, P. P.	feet			1,919,846	
Timber	"				
Shingles	"				
Staves, Cypress	"				
Staves, Oak	"				
Spirits Turp.	bbls.			10,113	Total, Aug., 1868.
Crude Turp.	"			2,874	
Rosin	"			30,377	
Tar	"			2,497	
Pitch	"			495	
Cotton	bales			337	
Cotton Yarn	"			121	
Cotton Sheeting	"				
Cotton Seed	bush			124	
Rough Rice	"			761	
Pea Nuts	"				
Lumber, P. P.	feet			867,166	
Timber	"				
Shingles	"				
Staves, Cypress	"				
Staves, Oak	"				
Spirits Turp.	bbls.			5,039	Total July, 1868.
Crude Turp.	"			2,782	
Rosin	"			33,780	
Tar	"			3,284	
Pitch	"			357	
Cotton	bales			121	
Cotton Yarn	"				
Cotton Sheeting	"				
Cotton Seed	bush				
Rough Rice	"				
Pea Nuts	"				
Lumber, P. P.	feet			2,164,962	
Timber	"				
Shingles	"				
Staves, Cypress	"				
Staves, Oak	"				
Spirits Turp.	bbls.			5,520	London.
Crude Turp.	"				
Rosin	"			150	
Tar	"				
Pitch	"				
Cotton	bales				
Cotton Yarn	"				
Cotton Sheeting	"				
Cotton Seed	bush				
Rough Rice	"				
Pea Nuts	"				
Lumber, P. P.	feet				
Timber	"				
Shingles	"				
Staves, Cypress	"				
Staves, Oak	"				
Spirits Turp.	bbls.			1,309	Liverpool.
Crude Turp.	"				
Rosin	"			600	
Tar	"				
Pitch	"				
Cotton	bales				
Cotton Yarn	"				
Cotton Sheeting	"				
Cotton Seed	bush				
Rough Rice	"				
Pea Nuts	"				
Lumber, P. P.	feet				
Timber	"				
Shingles	"				
Staves, Cypress	"				
Staves, Oak	"				
Spirits Turp.	bbls.			1,040	Rotterdam.
Crude Turp.	"				
Rosin	"				
Tar	"				
Pitch	"				
Cotton	bales				
Cotton Yarn	"				
Cotton Sheeting	"				
Cotton Seed	bush				
Rough Rice	"				
Pea Nuts	"				
Lumber, P. P.	feet				
Timber	"				
Shingles	"				
Staves, Cypress	"				
Staves, Oak	"				
Spirits Turp.	bbls.			1,000	Antwerp,
Crude Turp.	"				
Rosin	"				
Tar	"				
Pitch	"				
Cotton	bales				
Cotton Yarn	"				
Cotton Sheeting	"				
Cotton Seed	bush				
Rough Rice	"				
Pea Nuts	"				
Lumber, P. P.	feet				
Timber	"				
Shingles	"				
Staves, Cypress	"				
Staves, Oak	"				
Spirits Turp.	bbls.			183,000	Port au Prince, Hayti.
Crude Turp.	"				
Rosin	"			200,350	
Tar	"				
Pitch	"				
Cotton	bales			35	
Cotton Yarn	"				
Cotton Sheeting	"				
Cotton Seed	bush				
Rough Rice	"				
Pea Nuts	"				
Lumber, P. P.	feet				
Timber	"				
Shingles	"				
Staves, Cypress	"				
Staves, Oak	"				
Spirits Turp.	bbls.			10,462	Total, Aug., 1869.
Crude Turp.	"			750	
Rosin	"			200,350	
Tar	"				
Pitch	"				
Cotton	bales			85	
Cotton Yarn	"				
Cotton Sheeting	"				
Cotton Seed	bush				
Rough Rice	"				
Pea Nuts	"				
Lumber, P. P.	feet				
Timber	"				
Shingles	"				
Staves, Cypress	"				
Staves, Oak	"				
Spirits Turp.	bbls.			16,619	August, 1869
Crude Turp.	"			1,382	
Rosin	"			39,763	
Tar	"			1,939	
Pitch	"			300	
Cotton	bales			75	
Cotton Yarn	"				
Cotton Sheeting	"				
Cotton Seed	bush			8,038	
Rough Rice	"			100	
Pea Nuts	"				
Lumber, P. P.	feet			1,144,339	
Timber	"				
Shingles	"				
Staves, Cypress	"				
Staves, Oak	"				
Spirits Turp.	bbls.			13,302	August, 1868
Crude Turp.	"			2,931	
Rosin	"			40,543	
Tar	"			2,407	
Pitch	"			495	
Cotton	bales				
Cotton Yarn	"				
Cotton Sheeting	"				
Cotton Seed	bush			35	
Rough Rice	"			73	
Pea Nuts	"				
Lumber, P. P.	feet			1,024,937	
Timber	"				
Shingles	"				
Staves, Cypress	"				
Staves, Oak	"				
Spirits Turp.	bbls.			10,560	July, 1869.
Crude Turp.	"			1,407	
Rosin	"			38,868	
Tar	"			1,642	
Pitch	"			150	
Cotton	bales			337	
Cotton Yarn	"			121	
Cotton Sheeting	"				
Cotton Seed	bush			124	
Rough Rice	"			761	
Pea Nuts	"				
Lumber, P. P.	feet			1,949,686	
Timber	"				
Shingles	"				
Staves, Cypress	"				
Staves, Oak	"				
Spirits Turp.	bbls.			9,701	July, 1868.
Crude Turp.	"			2,929	
Rosin	"			41,761	
Tar	"			3,284	
Pitch	"			357	
Cotton	bales			121	
Cotton Yarn	"				
Cotton Sheeting	"				
Cotton Seed	bush				
Rough Rice	"				
Pea Nuts	"				
Lumber, P. P.	feet			2,691,570	
Timber	"				
Shingles	"				
Staves, Cypress

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

SATURDAY, AUGUST 28, 1869.

Chinese.

Citizens of South Carolina, feeling the absolute and paramount necessity of having their arable land made productive, and having waited for Northern and European immigation in vain, have determinad to try the introduction of Chinese. There are enterprising citizens in our midst, men of large landed estates, who may well consider the importance of a similar step on their part. The arrangements can be easily made with reliable parties, and we call attention of those interested to this source of labor. Each year the quantity of labor is diminishing, and each year it must continue to diminish. The best observer must be aware that the coming generation of negroes is not fitting itself for any species of labor. We need all kinds, domestic, mechanical, and especially agricultural. Those who have tried the Chinese represent them as highly efficient, and faithful in all pursuits, and we shall be glad to see a trial made here which may revive the productiveness of this now neglected region.

Gettysburg.

The telegraph yesterday reported that the contemplated meeting of officers on the memorable battle-field of Gettysburg is a failure. Who can regret it? The struggle there was between what were, before that battle, and what are now, citizens of the same government. They were and are children of the same national parent, and since it has been decided that no division of the national household is to be tolerated, and that all must live under the same rule, where is the wisdom, the propriety, or the fraternal feeling which would be shown in erecting imperishable monuments to civil commotion and fraternal strife?

Could such a thing be possible it would be well for the nation if every trace of past strife could be obliterated. Since such cannot be, let us as nearly as possible approach forgetfulness of what cannot be changed. Magnanimity on the part of the stronger will not force upon the weaker participation in erecting monuments to perpetuate the success of power over unsurpassed valor. Heroic endurance will ask nothing but exemption from personal degradation. Too long have gaping wounds been kept bleeding; too often half-healed sores have been widely torn open. Will a morbid desire for pageantry be satiated with nothing less than an exhibition of the woes of half the nation? The blood of a half million of gallant dead cries to the living to stop. Heathen Rome erected no monumental arches for successes in civil strife. No triumphs were declared to conquering generals when Roman citizens were the conquered. The Christian Republic of the United States, in the broad glare of the civilization of the nineteenth century, can yet gather light from the gleamings of Rome through the dim vista of two thousand years.

"Loyalty."

The misapprehension of terms has not unfrequently led to serious consequences. In times of political revolution, especially when they follow such stupendous military operations as our country has witnessed in the past eight years, political philosophers and statesmen, aye, the *people* of a free country ought to watch every act of their agents, and see that the liberties they are chosen to preserve do not suffer at their hands. Toadying correspondents, who wait upon the movements of President Grant, call the enthusiasm exhibited by the people towards the President, or the hospitality extended to him, evidences of *loyalty*. What is loyalty? It is "fidelity of a *subject* to a *sovereign*," of a "man to his wife," of a "lover to his beloved." A free people cannot be loyal to anything but themselves. They are the sovereign. Does Gen. Grant represent the sovereignty of the country? Does the nation accept his acts as an embodiment of its wishes? Is Gen. Grant the sovereign of this great people of free America? The arbitrary exercise of *military* power to thwart the xecution of *civil* law *is* the act of a sovereign, of kingly prerogative, of an absolute despot. Do Americans profess *loyalty* to such acts, to the author of such tyranny? Then is freedom dead, and we are but puppets, slaves. Does adherence to the principles of constitutional liberty, in opposition to the dictates of bondholding politicians, aspirants for place under the coming order of things, when loyalty will be exacted at the point of the bayonet to the sovereign raised to the throne by bondholders for their security, and for the eternal ruin of republican institutions, mean disloyalty? Americans, be true to the principles of human freedom, fulfil to the letter plighted faith, give life, property, all but honor, but spurn the idea, however covertly presented, of being the *subject* of any prince. Aye, we pray you be *disloyal* to that arrogated power which assumes to dictate to you whom you shall send to do your behests in the councils of the nation. Defy such high-handed assumption, and rebuke it with the voice of freemen, resist it with the spirit and might of freemen. A nation determined to be free, cannot be enslaved.

Prospects of the Crops.

The Washington correspondent of the Newark (N. J.) *Advertiser* writes from the August reports on the growing crops, received at the Department of Agriculture. It appears that New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Delaware, in the East; West Virginia, Kansas and Nebraska, in the West, and Arkansas, Alabama, Louisiana, Florida and Texas, in the South, are the only States which claim an average or more, in condition, of the corn crop, as compared with the same date last year, with a slightly increased acreage in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, six per cent. increase in Nebraska and West Virginia, thirty per cent. in Kansas, seven per cent. in Texas, and ten per cent. in Florida, and somewhat decreased acreage in Arkansas, Louisiana and Delaware.

INCREASED COTTON CROPS.

While all the cotton States except Geor-gia and Florida reported the condition of the cotton crop in July as considerably below the average of the crop of 1868, at corresponding date, nearly all now report an improvement upon those estimates, and several of the more important cotton regions report the condition as better than in August of last year, the weather having been generally propitious, and the injury by the worm comparatively inconsiderable, though there is no lack of apprehension of damage from the latter. * * * In view of the uncertainties of the weather, and the danger of damage by insects to which the crop is subject, it is yet too early to estimate the production of the year with any degree of certainty; but it is reasonable to anticipate, with an average increase of acreage equal to fifteen per cent., a yield fully up to the figures of 1868, which reached 2,500,000 bales, and there is nothing in the present prospect to discourage the present expectation of a considerable increase, which can alone be prevented by some signal disaster from weather or destructive insects.

Is Virginia to Have a Republican Government?

The constitution of the United States, with all its recent mutilations, has still a clause which guarantees to each State a *Republican* form of government. Webster defines a Republic to be "a State in which the exercise of the sovereign power is lodged in representatives elected by the people." The same constitution of the United States makes it the duty of the President to see that the laws shall be faithfully executed, and the President upon entering upon his duties, solemnly swears that he will *faithfully* execute the laws. The paramount law of the land is the Constitution of the United States. Whatever is at war with the Constitution is not law. According to laws passed by Congress, and by the authority and under the direction of the President, Virginia has, complying with all requirements of the Constitution and the exactions of the Chief Executive of the United States, held an election and chosen her representatives. Her people have in all respects fulfilled the letter and spirit of the law of the land. But now that the selection of its representatives does not prove to be such as suits a set of partisan politicians out of the State, and a small minority of those in the State, it is reported that an *officer* of the *United States Army* has determined that the voice of the people of the State of Virginia, announced in due form of law and under restrictions and regulations of the President himself, shall be unheeded, and that the representatives elected shall not assume the legitimate duties following this election. It is said, too, that the President, so far from rebuking his subordinate in the army for assumption of authority and abrogation of law, will come to the assistance of his willing tool and back him with the power of the whole government in this outrage upon the dearest rights of the people of a State and this nullification of the first principle of a Republican government. It is hard to credit that one, who by any accident has reached the high office of President of the Republic of America, can be ignorant of the fundamentel law of his country, that he is so weak as to be *led* into a violation of it, or that he can be so rash as wilfully to put it at defiance. The first condition would be inexcusable, the second contemptible, the last would merit, and should receive, the prompt and decisive punishment which the law prescribes and which the people should demand and exact. A free people have no favors to ask of their representatives whom they have selected. The people of the whole United States are as much interested in securing the Republican rights of Virginians as in the safety of those of any other State. Elections take place in all of them, but if the parties chosen should not suit the President or his Cabinet, or an existing Congress, any or all of those States may just as illegally be deprived of representation as Virginia. It is time for the nation to speak. It is time for it to act, and make its agents execute the laws for what they were framed, the safety, the interest and the *liberty* of the whole people.

The Connection Complete.

We were to-day one of a party, by invitation, to make the first trip over the new railroad bridges, just completed, over the two branches of the Cape Fear. This work has been projected and accomplished by the Wilmington Railway Bridge Company, of which Hon. R. R. Bridgers, President of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, is President, and Mr. McDowell Superintendent. The means were furnished by the three railroads which lead from this city, the Wilmington and Weldon, the Wilmington and Manchester and the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford. Mr. W. Bolman, of Baltimore, was the architect and builder. The work was begun about two years ago, and has now reached its completion, bringing the terminus of the three roads named above within the limits of our city. To all parties connected with this work our city and the traveling public owe a debt of thanks. To say that all were pleased with the work is not doing justice to any. It has been our fortune to pass over and examine a great number of the railway bridges of America, and we unhesitatingly pronounce these equal in every respect to any in the South or elsewhere. They are not the longest, but built of *iron*, upon iron pillars, they present to the eye all that can please in architectural beauty, and to the judgment all that satisfies the sense of safety. The *Draw* over the North West is the perfection of art. A mighty mass of *seventy-one tons* moved with comparative ease by a boy weighing not over seventy-five pounds.

The party returned after a thorough inspection of the whole work, and at four and a half p. m. Hon. R. R. Bridgers had a large train waiting to take any number of citizens, of all sexes and ages, who might wish to see these elegant structures. Several cars were filled and we enjoyed a couple of hours as agreeably as could be desired, and returned at a little past sundown. We know we express the wish of this entire community in thanking the executors of this enterprise, and they will be remembered and held in highest esteem so long as those iron monuments of their energy and skill shall remain.

It is suggested that this important connection of these roads be called and known as the BRIDGERS' CONNECTION, as Hon. R. R. Bridgers has undoubtedly been the moving spirit in this important enterprise.

Morality.

Public journals are as much responsible for the morals of a country as they are for political opinions. We assume this high position as due to the people and to ourselves. The journalist who forgets that he is one of the teachers of the people, that he is looked to for facts, for opinions, and for advice, and that his assertions, his views, and his ideas are received and acted upon by large masses of his readers, is unfit to wield the mighty pen. We here include the author who sends his productions to the reading world. We are led to these remarks from having seen such a general notice of a recent work by the notorious Mrs. Stowe. While, almost without exception, the newspapers have reprehended the course of Mrs. Stowe, they have been in our opinion much too tame in animadverting upon an authoress, who after years of deliberation, when she herself has passed the age when imagination or passion can be pleaded as an extenuation, goes into the grave for material with which to gratify her prurient taste, which has become so besotted as to be unsatisfied with nothing less than the narration of crimes from which pure imagination shrinks in disgust, at which the heart sickens and virtue stands appalled. Does Mrs. Stowe imagine that she has debased the tastes and morals of her country to such a degree that they will receive her last production and relish it as a sweet morsel? Can it be that the reading portion of the American people has been educated into enjoying such pictures of beastiality? We care not now whether there be truth or not in the statement. We are only trying to express our horror at such recitals, our detestation and loathing for a *woman* who can revel with such apparent unction in such moral filth. Oh, shame, hast thou forsaken woman's face; oh, charity, art thou but a name; oh, virtue, hast thou no home in woman's heart? We call upon the press to denounce such works as this posthumous scandal, without degrading itself to dip its pen in such contaminating poison. Hold up the authoress as a monster, who having palled of everything natural in passion or decent in fancy, leaps beyond reason, education and nature itself, and by the workings alone of a corrupt and putrid imagination, shocks, disgusts and horrifies an enlightened world. If Byron could have been guilty of such enormity, Mrs. Stowe is equally as guilty at this day in exhuming the horrid crime. Let her life be scourged by the anathemas of the virtuous, and let her memory sink to well merited and eternal infamy.

Florida.

A friend writing to us on business, from Sanderson, Florida, on the 17th instant, says that the cotton crops are said to have never been better in Middle Florida. There is some appearance of the caterpilar, yet it seems to be the opinion of the old planters that if the dry weather continues a few weeks longer they cannot injure the crop very materially.

SUNDAY READING.

THE EXISTENCE OF GOD DEDUCED FROM THE CONSIDERATION OF THE PHYSICAL AND MORAL MAN.

NO. II.

The Moral Man.

The moral man is the soul whose eye is conscience—and thus if "his conscience be clear the whole man shall be lightsome." Conscience furnishes a second proof of the existence of God. What the brain is to the body, conscience is to the soul. When the brain is in order, the laws of physical nature are obeyed. When in the soul conscience sits enthroned. God is seen and His voice obeyed.

Conscience! God! Reader! How one echoes the other in the deep mysterious caverns of the soul. Each individual has within his heart a tribunal where he sits in judgment on himself till the Supreme Arbiter shall confirm the sentence. If vice is but a physical consequence of our organization, whence arises this dread which embitters the days of prosperous guilt?—Why is remorse so terrible that many would choose rather to submit to poverty and all the rigors of virtue than enrich themselves with ill-gotten goods? What is that gives voice to the blood and speech to stones? The tiger devours his prey and slumbers quietly; man takes the life of his fellow-creature and keeps a fearful vigil! He seeks some desert place, and yet this solitude affrights him; he skulks about the tombs, and yet the tombs fill him with horrors. His eyes are wild and restless; he dares not fix them on the wall of the banqueting-room, for fear he should discover there some dreadful signs. All his senses seem to become more acute in order to torment him; he perceives at night threatening corruscations; he is always surrounded by the smell of carnage; he suspects the taste of poison in the food which he has himself prepared; his ear, now wonderfully sensitive, hears a noise where for others there is profound silence; and when embracing his friend, he fancies that he feels under his garments a hidden dagger.

Conscience! is it possible that thou canst be but a phantom of the imagination, or the fear of the punishment of men? I ask my own heart, I put to myself this question: "If thou couldst, by a mere wish, kill a fellow-creature in China, and inherit his fortune in Europe, with the supernatural conviction that the fact would never be known, wouldst thou consent to form such a wish?" In vain do I exaggerate my indigence; in vain do I attempt to extenuate the murder, by supposing that through the effect of my wish, the Chinese expires instantaneously and without pain; that, had he even died a natural death, his property, from the situation of his affairs, would have been lost to the state; in vain do I figure to myself this stranger overwhelmed with disease and affliction; in vain do I urge that to him death is a blessing, that he himself desires it, that he has but a moment longer to live: in spite of all my useless subterfuges, I hear a voice in the recesses of my soul, protesting so loudly against the mere idea of such a supposition, that I cannot for one moment doubt the reality of conscience.

It is a deplorable necessity, then, that compels a man to deny remorse, that he may deny the immortality of the soul, and the existence or an avenging Diety. Full well we know that atheism, when driven to extremities, has recourse to this disgraceful denial. The sophist, in a paroxysm of the gout, exclaimed, "O pain! never will I acknowledge that thou art an evil!" Were it even true that there exists men so unfortunate as to be capable of stifling the voice of conscience, what then? We must not judge of him who possesses the perfect use of his limbs by the paralystic who is deprived of his physical strength. Guilt, in its highest degree, is a malady which sears the soul. By overthrowing religion we destroy the only remedy capable of restoring sensibility in the morbid regions of the heart. This astonishing religion of Christ is a sort of supplement to the deficiency of the human mind. Do we sin *by excess*, by too great prosperity, by violence of temper? She is at hand to warn us of the fickleness of fortune and the danger of angry excitement. Are we exposed, on the contrary, to sin by defect, by indigence, by indifference of soul? She teaches us to despise riches, at the same time warns our frigid hearts, and, as it were, kindles in us the fire of the passions. Toward the criminal, in particular, her charity is inexhaustible; no man is so depraved but she admits him to repentance, no leper so disgusting but she cures him with her pure hands. For the past she requires only remorse, for the future only virtue: "Where sin abounded," she says, "grace did much more abound." Ever ready to warn the sinner, Jesus Christ established his religion as a second conscience for the hardened culprit who should be so unfortunate as to have lost the natural one—an evangelical conscience, full of pity and indulgence, to which the Son of God has given the power to pardon, which is not possessed by the conscience of man. Having spoken of the remorse which follows guilt, it would be unnecessary to say anything of the satisfaction attendant on virtue. The inward delight which we feel in doing a good action is no more a combination of matter than the accusation of conscience, when we commit a bad one, is fear of the laws.

If sophists maintain that virtue and pity are but self-love in disguise, ask them not if they ever felt any secret satisfaction after relieving a distressed object, or if it is the fear of returning to the state of childhood that affects them when contemplating the innocence of the new-born infant. Virtue and tears are for men the source of hope and the ground-work of faith; how, then, should he believe in God who believes neither in the reality of virtue nor in the truth of tears?

It would be an insult to the understanding of our readers, did we attempt to show how the immortality of the soul and the existence of God are proved by that inward voice called conscience. "There is in man," says Cicero, "a power which inclines him to that which is good and deters him from evil; which was not only prior to the origin of nations and cities, but as ancient as that God by whom Heaven and earth subsists and are governed; for reason is an essential attribute of the divine intelligence; and that reason which exists in God necessarily determines what is vice and what is virtue."

CHATEAUBRIAND.

Turf Profits.

The Pall Mall Gazette says:

"Rumor has it that Blue Gown, winner of the Derby in 1868, is to be sold for £6,000 according to some accounts, and £5,000 according to others. Say £5,000, and calculate what he will have been worth, exclusive of bets, keep and traveling expenses, to his owner. At two years of age he won (having been disqualified for the Champagne Stakes, for which he came in first at Doncaster) the Sunning Hill Stakes of £315 at Ascot Spring Meeting, The Fern Hill Stakes of £240, at Ascot Summer Meeting, and the Clearwell Stakes of £910 at Newmarket Second of October Meeting. At three years of age he won the Spring Stakes of £155 at Newmarket Spring Meeting, a Sweepstakes of £150 at the same meeting, the Derby Stakes at Epsom of £9,850, the Gold Cup at Ascot of £840, the Fitzwilliam Stakes at Doncaster of £125, walked over for the Royal Stakes of £650 at Newmarket Second October Meeting, won (carrying 9st.) the second place for the Cambridgeshire, walked over for the All-Aged Stakes of £200 at Newmarket Houghton Meeting, and won the Free Handicap of £1,100 at the same meeting. At four years of age he has hitherto won the Trial Stakes of £135 at Epsom Spring Meeting, walked over for the Craven Stakes of £115 at Newmarket Craven Meeting, won the Tenth Newmarket Biennial Stakes of £602 at the same meeting, won the Queen's Plate of £105 at Winchester, and won the Craven Stakes of £70 at Goodwood. He does not, perhaps, come up to the greatest winners of the Derby, but he has won by his own legs £12,562, and the second place, (carrying 9st,) for the Cambridgeshire. Add to his pecuniary winnings £5,000, and the result is £17,562; a decent sum at only 3 per cent.

English View of the Chinese.

The London Times devotes a leading editorial to Chinese emigration to America. It refers to the mobbing of the emigrants in California, and says it recalls the agitation of the Australian colonies some six years ago on the same subject. The inhabitants of Victoria manifested the same dislike of the Chinamen. Legislation ultimately assumed the form of an import duty, but it was seriously proposed to make the importation of Chinese into the colony a criminal offense, and while their further immigration was to be prohibited under severe penalties, active measures were to be taken to send back to their native land those who had crept in unawares to contaminate the Australian soil. The experience of Victoria seemed to prove that the reason of the aversion manifested to them, that they would underbid the white laborers, had some foundation in truth. Their economy is said to be marvellous. It is said that they would settle down in Victoria on a digging abandoned as hopelessly unremunerative by the best miners from England, and, without discovering any new veins, contrive to live comfortably on the produce they extracted from it. A stream washing which had been washed over and over again until no glittering point remained would be undertaken by them, and their microscopic acuteness would realize a wealth of metal. The Times says that "alone among the races of the world they confront the Englishman, and produce as much work with less pay." Inheriting a civilization more ancient and economic methods more perfect than the European can boast, but destitute of that strength and toughness of moral fibre which supports authority, the Chinese may be welcomed as assistants in colonization; they need not be feared as the dominating race of the future.—Balt. *Sun*.

FAYETTEVILLE AND FLORENCE RAILROAD. From the Fayetteville papers we learn that the Mayor and Commissioners of that town have subscribed $75,000 to the capital stock of the above road, said subscription to be subject to the ratification of the voters of Fayetteville at an election to be held next Wednesday. This amount, $75,000, is necessary to secure the completion of the road from Fayetteville to Shoe Heel, on the line of the W., C. & R. R. R.

Victoria invites John Bright to Balmoral "as a friend."

From the Vernon (Ia.) Banner.

A Romance of the War.

The Wanderings of a Soldier—Returns after Years of Absence to Find his Wife Married.

After an absence of five years a young man by the name of James Davis, who has been mourned for as dead by his wife and friends, has returned to his home, to find his wife the wife of another.

The facts as near as we can gather them are as follows: Soon after marrying a young and beautiful wife, a daughter of William Smiley, of this county, he volunteered his services to his country, and entered company I of the sixth Indiana regiment. He served in the regiment faithfully for over a year, when, on account of sickness, he received what was then known as a discharge furlough. He came home to his family, and not receiving his final discharge, was ordered to return to his regiment. Not having fully recovered, he delayed returning, trusting in his discharge furlough to shield him from all danger. He was arrested, taken to Chattanooga, court-martialed, and to avoid being imprisoned, volunteered for five years longer, going into the gunboat service.—This was the last heard of him definitely, until within a few weeks past report came back to his distressed wife of his death.—She being without home or friends to care for her, and having two little children to protect, and convinced beyond one single doubt of her husband's death, having waited his return four long and weary years, and married again—all at once, as if from the grave, her first husband comes back.

It appears from his story that after Mr. Davis served in the regular service a couple of years he was assigned to one of our ships of war. At the close of the war the ship was lost at sea, and he and a companion being cast on one of the West India islands, being the only survivors. They remained on this island twelve months, finally shipping in a vessel bound for foreign ports, and as one of the crew visited the ports of China, France and Great Britain, he at length returns home to find his wife again married, and mourned by his friends as one dead.

How many fond hearts are there to-day in all this land hoping and praying that missing loved ones may return? The above is another instance where those that were supposed to be dead have unexpectedly returned. The war has not left Jennings county without her romances or without her sufferers.

From the Galveston News.

John Chinaman.

Having read with much interest the various articles in your paper relative to the efficiency of the celestials, as laborers, and their value as citizents, I offer you the result of my experience with them, and observations upon their habits, education, etc.

During the years 1847-48, I had two hundred and fifty Chinese laborers in my employ on a sugar plantation in the island of Cuba. They came from the port of Amoy, under a contract to work eight years at four dollars per month, payable annually. On the same plantation were 930 native Africans and 300 negroes, natives of the island. The Chinese were remarkably docile, industrious and intelligent; all could read and write their language fluently, and from their peculiar tact and dexterity would perform about double the amount of the labor of the negroes, and with much less apparent effort. When once shown how their work is to be done, they require but little overseeing.—They are all botanists to the extent of knowing enough of the merits of every species of vegetation to cook it into savory dishes. They will pull up the common grasses and pick the leaves from forest trees for choice dishes. Their rations were jerked beef and corn meal, but they always had more or less vetegetable dishes from the fields and forests, and understand the art of making the most of everything better than any people that I have seen.

My experience with them lasted nearly three years, and satisfied me that one Chinaman was worth at least two negroes for any kind of labor. In 1858 I was on the island of Cuba, when some of my friends were paying a premium of $750 per head for Chinese labor contracts, besides paying them their regular wages, proving in the most positive manner, that after ten years' experience they were valued at more than double the price of negroes, who were not worth $1000 for the term of their natural life.

The most of the Islands bordering the "Straits of Molucca," as well as the "Los Choo" group, are largely cultivated in sugar cane, by English and Spanish proprietors, who contract with a Boss Chinaman to make the crop and take it off for a stipulated price per pound for the sugar weighed from the coolers.

The proprietor furnishes the land (a portion of which may be dense jungle to be cleared) and the sugar house, the contractor furnishing all work, animals and implements, and the proprietor advancing a portion of the payment as the crop progresses, if required, but the contractors are generally men of sufficient means to make the crop without any payment until it is finished.

The route from the ports of China to the Mississippi river, is now so quick and complete that we are almost certain within five years to see the cotton and cane fields and factories of the South, and factories of New England fully supplied with "Celestial" labor, working on the contract system of the East Indies, above referred to. The Celestials are generally prudent, saving their wages for a capital to start or, as soon as they save sufficient, aspiring to a farm or some trade of their own—which is the character of labor that we want to secure the growing stability of our agricultural interest, which is the basis of all others.

One immigrant who by his manual labor becomes a landed proprietor, however small, is worth much more to the community and State than one who never aspires above daily wages. Among the Chinese will of course be found the vicious and debased as among ourselves; but that the moral and political sense of the nation at large, is at least as near correct as any modern civilization, is sufficiently proved by the simple fact that its three hundred millions possess the elements of existence as a nation for thousands of years back out of date of history, with its masses educated better and more generally than any other nation on the globe.

This system and vigor of government have certainly never been acquired by any modern civilization, and while we are hiring their laborers for our fields, perhaps some of their statesmen will come over and show our Congress how it is done.

Their code of morals which so troubles our New England Puritan friends, will afford them a rich field for missionary effort without sending to Africa, and they may acquire some special legislation to bring the moral ideas of the Celestial down to the Puritanical standard; but with their intelligence, industry, ambition, and prudence let us welcome all that will come, and take the chances. The strong contrast of their customs and moral ideas may result in improvement to both races.

Much might be said about their chemistry, applied to the arts, medicine, etc., in many respects far in advance of any knowledge that we possess—but enough for the present. S. H. GILMAN.

Special Cor. of the Baltimore Gazette.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The President's Movements—The Powers and Perquisites of Tullock and Logan—Questionable Apology for Grant's Dissipation—"It Don't Cost Him a Cent."

WASHINGTON, August 24, 1869.

General Grant will be here on another flying visit the latter part of of the week to ratify a few appointments of the Union League and Grand Army of the Republic to Federal offices. Tullock's agency is by no means confined to the Treasury. He is the General Agent of "the League" in all Departmental affairs, while Logan is the accredited representative of the "Grand Army." It may be thought that the President might as well sign these documents wherever he may, for the time, be the "League's" or the "Army's" guest. But not so. To save appearances, it has been determined that he should be in Washington when signing such important instruments, which are still necessarily dated at that now "deserted village." A disaffected Radical (there are now thousands of such hereabouts) was speculating to-day as to the probable income of these two chosen domestic plenipo's at the seat of Government—Tullock and Logan. Including "income from all sources," he set down their receipts at half a million a-piece. I give this item for the benefit of Commissioner Delano, who at this instance seems hell-bent upon swelling out "incomes" and swelling his account of daily "receipts."—His official accounts need not expose "the party." Instead of putting down the item received as of the per centage upon "income from black-mailing office-seekers," why cannot he "collect the revenue," and record it as from "other than the several offices they hold under the Government," without descending to particulars in other respects?

The actual whereabouts of the President (whether here or elsewhere,) so far as the operations of the government are concerned, it will thus be seen, is a matter of no sort of consequence to any one, except in the philosophic sense referred to. He might as well be in the mud palace of the King of Timbuctoo as in the White House. Beyond the appointment of about three hundred of his relative, four-fifths of whom are now in deadly opposition to him, he has had no more to do with the Government of the United States than has his Majesty of the aforesaid Kingdom—indeed not so much! I, therefore, beg leave to dissent from the current captious objections to his absence. The same line of remark is applicable to his Cabinet. The "League" and the "Grand Army of the Republic" are here, through their recognized representatives—and that's enough!

Besides, the country is reminded through his mouth-piece here, that it need have no care about the expense incident to the President's periginations. We are gravely told that they don't cost *him* a cent.—"In the first place," says his discreet and economical defender, "the General's visits cost nothing. Like all public functionaries and most of the leading candidates of both parties, he travels free over the railroads, through the ready courtesies of the companies, and lik them, he is generally the guest of the hotels at which he stops." I quote this admission for two or three reasons. The first is, to make good a statement in a former letter, that these jaunts are *per se*, money-making affairs in the hands of public functionaries. I will not lay this charge, in this form, at the door of the President, without further proof, but I do lay it at that of heads of Departments and Bureaus and still lower officials. They are allowed by law, at the Treasury, their mileage, notwithstanding the "courtesy" of the railroads, and their "expenses," notwithstanding the charity of the hotels. I quote it secondly, as indicating, sarcastically, to the country that the President's finances will not, on account of his present didoes, be brought to the condition of another levy upon Stewart, Borie, Robeson, Butterfield, *et al.*—And thirdly, lastly, and chiefly, because it "reminds me of an anecdote" which the venerable Lincoln used to tell with great self-commendation:

"Two brothers started in business, and when at a critical and decisive moment of their affairs one of them 'went off' on a week's 'peregination.' Returning in a jolly mood, he was met in quite another by his incensed partner. 'Brother,' said he, 'don't frown, the *liquor* didn't cost me d—d red. I was treated all the time.'"

Nero fiddled while Rome was burning. The high dignitaries of this country are "peregrinating," while the "leagues" are driving the country into anarchy—tending to general, not sectional, civil war. X.

"Cotton Still King."

If any one is still disinclined to confess the truth that "cotton is king," and a great king, too, his doubts ought to be removed by the startling statement of the Manchester Cotton Supply Association, which is forced to acknowledge that "when the great cotton crop of 1866 was made in India, over one million three hundred thousand souls perished from starvation, produced from putting lands in cotton which should have been appropriated to breadstuffs." So also in Egypt, it is admitted, in 1865, "when a large attempt at cotton growing was made, some 350,000 of the population perished from actual starvation." The product of American cotton last year was 3,000,000 bales. This year the amount will be 3,500,000, and next it ought to be 4,000,000, as it is discovered that white men and Chinese can grow cotton as well as colored people. As India, nor Egypt, nor Africa, nor South America can meet the needed supply of cotton, it is satisfactory to know that the United States can. Millions have been expended in exploring other fields, only to show the greater value of American cotton, which is now more of a king than before the war. What, indeed, without it could the United States do in the needed work of reducing to a feeble extent the amount of our debt in Europe?

THE HONORABLE THIEF FROM COLUMBIA TOWNSHIP.—Wilson T. Morton, the colored thief who was elected a Magistrate in Columbia township and arraigned for larceny a few days afterwards, is again in trouble. Yesterday he was tried before the Township Court of Caswell township under an accusation of stealing three sheep and one cow from R. F. Debose, and seven sheep and two cows from Wiley Moore. The result of the trial we have not heard, but it can scarcely be other than his committal to jail to await trial at the next term of the Superior Court.

It is said that at Morton's former residence about twenty-five sheep skins have been unearthed from their hiding place where buried. Yet this is one of Gov. Holden's Justices who ruled long and arbitrarily, and was afterwards elected to degrade and oppress the people of Columbia township. It is said that he has worked more harm to the people of that section than any man within the limits of the township, and they have a just hope that he will at last land in the penetentiary where such a scamp and his confreres properly belong.

A freight train on the Vera Cruz Railroad was attacked a few days ago and plundered of $50,000 worth of merchandize.

A Talk with Mr. Pendleton.

A correspondent of the New York Sun recently had an interview with Mr. Pendleton, at his residence near Cincinnati.—Mr. Pendleton's views on most questions of public interest are so well known that it would be useless to reproduce them again. The following extracts from the report of the conversation, however, are worthy of note at the present time:

THE ISSUES OF THE CAMPAIGN.

Reporter—What are the principal issues of the coming canvass in your State?

Mr. Pendleton—The finances, the tariff, and the fifteenth amendment are the most important questions. The Radicals will take the opposite side on these, and will also try to reopen old sores, by condemning our course during the war, and by bringing up charges of extravagant expenditures of the public moneys by the last Democratic Legislature.

THE DEMOCRACY TO SWEEP OHIO.

Reporter—And what will be the result of the campaign?

Mr. Pendleton (emphatically)—Our success. We will win the fight. We will try our utmost to secure the vote of every man in Ohio next fall by all the honest means in our power. The clans are already at work, and will fight the enemy to the bitter end.

MR. PENDLETON ON BOUTWELL'S FINANCIAL MEASURES.

Reporter—What is your opinion of Mr. Boutwell's financial policy?

Mr. Pendleton—As far as I understand Mr. Boutwell's policy, it consists in buying bonds at their market price and in contracting the currency. I think that the bonds should be redeemed at their par-value. This would save the 18 or 20 per cent. premium which Mr. Boutwell is paying, and would enable him just so much the more rapidly to pay the debt.—I object also to this system of contracting. It is having a most disastrous effect upon all the industrial interests of the country. Business is almost paralyzed. Just look down the streets of Cincinnati, and you can see for yourself. Then, again, we have a great diminution of agricultural labor. Wheat and corn are now selling for much less than they were a year ago. With an enormous debt created upon the high prices of an expanded currency, and the enormous taxation consequent upon it, the contraction of currency necessarily brings distress everywhere. I saw in the newspapers a week or two ago that money commanded 100 per cent, in New York.—All the commercial men of Cincinnati and the manufacturers are cramped to-day for want of currency. The pressure upon the banks of Cincinnati by merchants of the highest standing in the city is without parallel, and the brokers on the street could tell a story as to the interest demanded which would astonish you. Mr. Boutwell has great power. In the management of the Treasury he can expand or contract the currency. He can make hard times or easy times. I think he ought to use his power for the benefit and interest of the laboring men of the country, whether they labor by their hands or in the employ of their capital in commercial or manufacturing pursuits, and not for the interest of the bondholder and bankers.

PAY THE NATIONAL DEBT IN GREENBACKS.

Reporter—I suppose you are still in favor of paying off the national debt in greenbacks?

Mr. Pendleton—Certainly. And I desire to be distinctly understood upon this question, so that there may not be any misunderstanding. I am no repudiator, as some people have called me. I want to see the contract entered into between the Government and its creditors fulfilled to the very letter, nothing more. So much of the debt as was contracted before the Legal Tender act, and which we promised to pay in gold, should be so paid, but the rest ought to be paid in greenbacks. It was so contracted, and are we to pay any more? And here I desire to correct an error. Some of the newspapers have stated that I was in favor of the issue of three hundred millions in greenbacks. I have never so stated or desired.

WHERE TO GET THE GREENBACKS.

Reporter—But where would you get the greenbacks with which to pay this large debt?

Mr. Pendleton—In the first place, from economy and retrenchment. Secondly, justice to all concerned requires that the volume of currency should stand at the amount at which it was when the debt was contracted. With greenbacks collected from these two sources, and without any undue expansion, the debt can be paid within a very reasonable time.

THE VOLUME OF THE CURRENCY.

Reporter—Why keep the volume of currency at what it was when the debt was contracted?

Mr. Pendleton—It is honest to pay back to the creditor of the United States the value of the principal borrowed and the interest. If the currency is kept at the amount at which it was when the debt was contracted, the legal tender paid to the creditors will be of exactly the same value as the greenbacks which were received from them. This, I think, is honest on the part of the Government, and just to the creditor. I cannot say from memory whether the amount of legal tender exceeded the amount provided by law.

HOW TO RETURN TO SPECIE PAYMENTS.

Reporter—And how can we return to specie payments?

Mr. Pendleton—We can never return to specie payments except by a vast contraction of the currency, and I saw that a Cincinnati journal the other day, concurring in this idea, asked in very emphatic terms, "Who dares to propose that now?" Until the debt was paid, and the internal taxes are reduced and equalized, and the duties on imports fairly adjusted, contraction can only increase the hard times which now exist, and bring final ruin upon the debtors of to-day.

MR. PENDLETON'S VIEWS ON THE TARIFF.

Reporter—And what is your opinion concerning the tariff?

Mr. Pendleton—I would reduce the tariff to the lowest possible limit consistent with the collection of a sufficient amount of revenue for an economical administration of the Government. I see that our worthy Senator, Mr. Sherman, says in his speech at Canton last Saturday, that he does not know the difference between the tariff for revenue and the tariff for protection. I would advise him to read this present tariff for which he voted, and he will there see that the packers of fish in New England pay nothing on the salt they use, while the Western packers of beef and pork pay seventy-five per cent. for their salt, and he will perhaps discover the difference. I would call his attention to what Mr. Pendleton said upon this subject, to-wit: "That pork, beef, and fish kept company from the beginning of the Government until 1812, when they separated. Since that time beef and pork have never seen each other. I think that after the reconstruction of the Southern States is concerned, and every State back once more into the Union, in the full enjoyment of all their rights and privileges, the question of the finances, the banking system, and the tariff will receive greater attention and more consideration than at present.

The N. Y. Nation says the Republican party is splitting on "the question of the fitness of faithful rascals for important public offices."